



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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INSETS.

Circulars

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of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for full particulars as to terms and instructions for printers.

Summary.

A SOUTH AFRICAN CURE for veldt-sores is described on p. 910.

PIGOTTITE, a rare mineral, has been discovered in Cornwall (p. 906).

THE indiscriminate use of the red cross is forbidden in Austria (p. 895).

SOME NOTES on chemists' circulars which have recently reached us are given on p. 898.

MR. MUNN, the well-known manufacturer of St. John's, defends Newfoundland cod-liver oil (p. 921).

THE BOOK-PLATE of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Bern is reproduced on p. 902.

THE question of price-protection was before the London Chemists' Association on Wednesday (p. 914.)

AN important pronouncement as to the labelling of medicines is made by the Inland Revenue authorities on p. 905.

HINTS on storing indiarubber-tubing were given at the Nottingham meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry (p. 914).

M. LEGER, who was at the Pharmaceutical Society's annual dinner, has been interviewed by our Paris correspondent (p. 893).

MR. S. R. ATKINS, of Salisbury, was on Wednesday elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (pp. 893 and 904).

MR. A. L. SAVORY has resigned his position as councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 893). The vacancy has not yet been filled up.

SKETCH-PORTRAITS of two new members of the General Medical Council, Dr. McCall Anderson and Dr. Lindsay Stevens, are given on p. 899.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY is in progress at Berlin. We give a preliminary report of the proceedings up to Thursday evening (p. 908).

CHEMISTS should be careful how they store and label "Iron pills." A North London chemist has been fined for selling Bland's pills deficient in ferrous carbonate (p. 911).

MR. DOBBS is as busy as ever in his opposition to the Pharmacy Bill (p. 890), and is influencing some of the technical journals to write excited denunciations of the Bill (p. 903).

WE print the text of the letter which the Pharmaceutical Society have sent to all the members of Parliament (p. 907). It is an *exposé* of the fallacies of the Boot circular.

MANCHESTER MEDICAL STUDENTS have discussed the relations of pharmacy and medicine. The advantages of leaving the dispensing of medicines to chemists are summarised (p. 907).

THE BUSINESS of the Pharmaceutical Council is in future to be managed by means of committees. This method is calculated to relieve the President of much detail-work (pp. 897 and 905).

THE MEDICAL EXHIBITION at Queen's Hall this week is a pleasant resort wherein a few instructive hours may be spent. Particulars of what may be seen there will be found on p. 910.

THE PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE of the General Medical Council presented their report last week. Mr. Chattaway has recently finished his digest of criticisms and researches (p. 900).

THE BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION are raising the question of the applicability of the Dentists' Act to limited companies. A case has been taken in Limerick, but judgment is reserved (p. 911).

M. EUGÈNE COLLIN, of Paris, is the recipient of the Hanbury gold medal this year. Some particulars of his career are given on p. 895. M. Collin hopes to personally receive the medal in October (p. 898).

"XRAYSER" reckons that the cost of the General Medical Council's protest against the Pharmacy Bill will be about 85%, but it will be well spent if it results in the Bill being relegated to a Select Committee (p. 933).

MR. E. A. CLUETE SMITH has had to answer to the General Medical Council for his connection with a cancer-hospital in which electric methods are used. The Council did not find that Mr. Smith had acted unprofessionally (p. 893).

THIS is a broken week on the produce-markets, and business in most articles has been very quiet, with the exception of shellac, in which there has been a large business, mostly speculative. Citric acid is firmer, and quinine is a dull market (p. 916).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Chelmsford chemists have decided to close at 7 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, commencing next Monday.

A runaway horse smashed the shop-window of Mr. S. Smith, chemist and druggist, Ramsgate, on May 29, and did considerable damage to the contents.

It was reported at a meeting of the Middlesex County Council on May 28 that the total number of samples of drugs examined during the year was 2301, and that 268 had been found adulterated.

At Westminster Police Court on May 30, John Green, chemist, of 180 Upper Kennington Lane, S.E., was fined 20s., or fourteen days, for obstructing a police-constable in the execution of his duty.

At Margate County Court on May 28, Mr. A. H. Hale, chemist and druggist, Broadstairs, was sued by the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council for 3*l.* 1s. 6*d.* for water-rate, &c. Mr. Hale objected to pay because his assessment had been raised without notice, but Judge Selfe gave judgment for plaintiffs.

The Commemoration-day proceedings at Livingstone College, Leyton, will take place on June 10, when the Bishop of St. Albans will preside at a short meeting in the grounds of the College at 3.30 P.M. The College will be open for inspection after the meeting. Admission is by ticket, which may be obtained from the Principal, Livingstone College, Leyton.

Duty on Cattle-foods.

At the annual general meeting of the West India Committee, held at the Committee-rooms, Seething Lane, E.C., last month, the Chairman (Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G.) in the course of his speech referred to the duty on cattle-foods. "Some of you," he said, "have been making what is called molascuit, others have been making various forms of cattle-food with their molasses, and here again we find ourselves met with a tax of 1*l.* a ton. That is a very heavy charge indeed on cattle-foods, the value of which is only 4*l.* or 5*l.* per ton." Sir Nevile therefore thought it desirable that endeavors should be made to obtain a reduction in the duty on molasses and the removal of the duty on cattle-foods, as a large business could be developed if it was not hampered by the duty. As they could not sell more than a certain quantity of rum owing to the high duty, it was most desirable that they should find some other means of getting rid of the molasses, and its use in cattle-foods ought to prove a profitable outlet.

The P.A.T.A. and C.D.A.

The Secretary of the C.D.A. and P.A.T.A. informs us that it is proposed to hold the annual meetings of the Associations on Tuesday, July 14, and to devote the whole of the next day to a river-trip. It is suggested that the party leave Paddington about 9 A.M. for Reading or Henley and come down the river to Windsor or Staines, having lunch and tea on shore and returning to Paddington not later than 9.30 P.M. The price of the tickets will not exceed 10s. 6*d.* each, but in order that the arrangements may be carried out, it is necessary to know how many tickets are likely to be required. Ladies are invited, and application for tickets should be made to Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, 184 Temple Chambers, E.C.

A Grocery Exhibition

is one of the Whitsuntide features at the Brighton Aquarium. The exhibition, though small, is fairly representative. Cadbury Brothers (Limited) show their famous chocolate. Hemi Nestlé, Cannon Street, E.C., his Swiss milk, food, and Viking milk. Liebig's Extract of Meat Company (Limited), show their chief product, and there are exhibits by Coombs's Eureka Aerated Flour Company (Limited), J. C. & J. Field

(Limited), Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), and the Parazone Company (Limited).

Charges of Stealing.

At Huddersfield, on May 29, Jas. Sinclair, Joseph Briggs, and Jas. McDonald were committed for trial on a charge of entering the premises of Messrs. Read Holliday & Co., manufacturing chemists, Turnbridge, and stealing 15*l.* 13s. 4*d.*

At North London police-court on May 30, Bertie Cooper (21) and Henry Stiles (36), packers, were again charged with having stolen a large quantity of soaps and scents, valued at 30*l.*, the property of the Crown Perfumery Company, of Tynte Street, Homerton. Cooper was in the employment of the company, and Stiles had been engaged as a temporary hand. It was alleged that the latter received the property stolen by the employes, and disposed of it through school-children, giving them a commission on what they sold to their teachers and parents. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced Cooper to one month in the second division, and Stiles to two months' hard labour.

Birmingham Notes.

The late Dr. Griffiths' trustees have founded six one-guinea prizes to be competed for by students of the technical school. This is a chance for medical aspirants attending the chemistry classes.

On the hospital benefits of our city there is much imposition, and special safeguards are being taken to minimise the evil. A strong hint is given that such appliances as trusses and elastic stockings should be paid for, as these items at the General Hospital cost about 500*l.* per year.

Mrs. Mellor (67) was charged at Stone on May 28 with unlawfully supplying noxious drugs to Emma Emery and Elizabeth Hawkins with intent to procure abortion. She obtained diachylum, hiera piera, and jalap from Mr. F. H. Jenkins, Stone, and, it is alleged, made these into pills and sold them. She was committed to the assizes, bail being allowed in 20*l.* and two sureties of 10*l.* each.

The apple-sucker (*Psylla mali*) has been very harmful in Worcestershire. Suggestions for the riddance of this insect pest included the use of caustic-alkali-wash, lime-wash, paraffin and soft soap, and paris green (1 lb. to 200 gals. of water with a little lime). The most effective remedy was suggested by the County Council lecturer, Mr. Manning—viz., 19 oz. of soft soap and 1 oz. carbolic acid to 10 gals. of water.

Arsenic for Nitre.

On May 30 the grievance at Balwylo Farm, near Montrose, wished to give three of his horses a dose of nitre in their bran-mash. A tin containing what was thought to be nitre was produced, and three men took a pinch to try it. Thinking it was all right they mixed a quantity of the powder into each of the mashes, dosed the horses, and locked up for the night. Next morning neither of the men were feeling well, one of the horses was found dead, and the others very ill. A veterinary surgeon who was called in detected poison, analysed the mash that was left, and found a considerable percentage of white arsenic. The men have recovered, and one of the horses.

Dobbs's Doings.

The Poole Chamber of Commerce, on May 29, passed a resolution in favour of extending the Poisons Schedule of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, with a view to allowing traders to retail poisonous substances for use in agriculture and horticulture.

The Traders in Poisonous Compounds for Trade Purposes Protection Society asked the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to assist them in having the Pharmacy Act amended, and forwarded a list of the poisonous compounds used in agriculture which they considered should be sold by licensed tradesmen as well as by chemists and druggists. After careful consideration of the subject, the Committee, at a meeting on May 26, came to the conclusion that alterations in the Pharmacy Act appeared to be undesirable. It was, therefore, decided to take no action in the matter.

At a meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture at Crewe on June 1, the Secretary read a communication sug-

gesting that the Chamber should adopt a petition to Government in favour of the amendment of the Pharmacy Act in the direction of making it lawful for duly-licensed agricultural agents and seedsmen to retail poisonous compounds needed by agriculturists and horticulturists in carrying on their business. It was suggested that agriculturists and horticulturists were inconvenienced in getting what they needed owing to the restrictions placed upon the sale of poisons by the Pharmacy Act of 1868. The Secretary (Mr. C. B. Davies, C.C.) said that so far as his experience went he did not think farmers had found any difficulty in getting what they needed on the farms through the ordinary channels. Mr. Millington (a large farmer of Middlewich) said he had had no difficulty at all. The Chairman (Mr. H. J. Tollemache, M.P.) appealed to the farmers present to say whether they had experienced any difficulty in getting what they wanted, and elicited the response that they suffered none. It was decided not to adopt the petition.

At a meeting of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce last week, Mr. F. B. Wride, jun., called attention to a communication addressed to the Chamber by the Secretary of the Traders in Poisonous Compounds for Trade Purposes Protection Society, and moved—

That in the opinion of this Chamber no undue restrictions are at present placed upon the sale of poisonous compounds for agricultural and horticultural purposes by the Pharmacy Act of 1868 instituted to regulate the sale of poisons; that it is unwise to interfere with the present law; and that it is in the interests of the public (including agriculturists) that the sale of strong poisons be left in the hands of men who have, through their technical training, a knowledge of their deadly qualities. Further, that this resolution be forwarded to the First Lord of the Treasury, to the Board of Agriculture, and to the Lord President of his Majesty's Privy Council.

Mr. Aldridge, who seconded, remarked that before the Act of 1868 there were so many accidents from the sale of poisons that the Legislature decided to put it in the hands of competent persons, and he did not think anything had happened since to make them wish to alter the state of things. Mr. Dibben remarked that evidence was given by chemists before the Committee on Poisons that the law needed some change, and therefore they should be careful before expressing an opinion on the subject. He proposed that the matter be deferred until the next meeting to give the members an opportunity of looking into the question. This amendment was seconded, and after a brief discussion it was adopted.

Sheffield Notes.

The Sheffield Board of Guardians, at their meeting on Wednesday last, appointed Mr. Thomas Priestley as medical officer for the new Hillsborough district of the union, at a salary of 70*l.* per annum. Mr. Priestley is the son of the late Mr. Priestley, who carried on business as a chemist and druggist in Norfolk Street, Sheffield, for many years.

The Sheffield University scheme is forging ahead in fine style. Moral support simply flows in. The Barnsley and Retford Town Councils have both signified their hearty approval of the efforts being put forward, and the students of the Sheffield Pupil-teachers' Centre have put their support in the practical shape of a promise of the sum of 100*l.* They will, of course, be materially affected by the proposed arrangements.

An Increasing Drug-bill.

At the meeting of the Burnley Board of Guardians on May 28 a discussion ensued relative to the cost of drugs in the workhouse. One of the members pointed out that when the dispenser was appointed it was stated that there would be a saving of 200*l.* a year in the drug-bill. The dispenser was appointed in 1899, but the expenditure up to 1900 has increased from 285*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* to 350*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Then it was thought necessary to have a resident medical officer, who commenced his duties in September, 1902. The expenditure on drugs was then 435*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, but for the year ending 1903 they had actually expended 829*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The Chairman said the medical officer would be asked about the increased cost, and the matter dropped.

Stamp-duty in Guernsey.

On May 27 the States of Deliberation at Guernsey adopted a Stamp-duty Bill, subject to the approval of the King in

Council. Doubts are entertained as to the likelihood of sanction being given to issue Guernsey stamps to the possible detriment of the Revenue Department of Great Britain. No stamps are now affixed to documents in Guernsey, where the English Act is inoperative, and it is hoped to add to the insular revenue by means of a stamp-duty with insular stamps.

Cricket.

London College of Pharmacy *v.* Muter's.—The match between these school teams, played at Clapham on June 2, resulted in a win for the London College by 25 runs. Watt and Wilson batted well for London, while Sawyer and Liner were their most successful bowlers. Turner and Evans bowled well for Muter's.

Apart from the sport which the fixture provided, the match between the Nottingham Chemists' Cricket Club and Southwell Grammar School, on May 28, afforded a most enjoyable excursion, and many members of the Nottingham confraternity participated in the trip to Southwell. The match was played in the beautiful grounds of the Grammar School. The home team went to the wicket first, and, with the total at 100 for six wickets, declared their innings closed. The chemists could only aggregate 66, and were thus beaten by 36 runs, Magee and Glanville doing all the damage with the ball.

The Week's Poisonings.

Seven poisoning fatalities are reported since our last record. Four of these were caused by carbolic acid, and one each by morphine, hydrochloric acid, and a liniment of ammonia and turpentine. A lady named Wright, at Acomb, took a disinfecting-solution containing phenol. A Southampton man drank some crude carbolic acid purchased from Boots Cash Chemists (Limited), Southampton. A child at the Cottage Homes, Dearnley, drank some carbol—a disinfectant "about the strength of carbolic acid"—and died. A chemical-worker named Anthony Strange died in the Victoria Infirmary, Northwich, on June 1, as the result of burns from crude carbolic acid, a bottle of which was broken in his pocket. A Chesterfield tradesman named Hobson, who suffered from sleeplessness, was in the habit of taking soporifics. According to the evidence of a son at the inquest, deceased had mentioned his insomnia to Mr. Willoughby, traveller for Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, who promised to send him a remedy. Witness produced an invoice containing an item relating to morphine. A bottle arrived, and deceased told him (witness) he had taken a dose of morphine. Dr. Worthington said the symptoms pointed to morphine-poisoning. A juror thought it strange that a traveller should suggest sending something for sleeplessness. It was a dangerous thing to do. The Deputy-Coroner (Mr. A. S. Brodhurst) said it was no doubt a rash thing to do, but he supposed anyone might get it at a chemist's shop. Dr. Worthington said the wholesale firms usually labelled the drugs, and stated the maximum and minimum doses, but that did not express much to some people. One of the jurors said the traveller probably told deceased what quantity to take, and another juror said a firm of the standing of Messrs. Goodall would not be likely to send anything out improperly labelled. Alfred Hobson, the son, re-called, said to the best of his belief the first bottle was not labelled, but the label might have been removed by his father, or the contents transferred to another bottle. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure. A man named Gray, at High Wycombe, was given a bottle of what looked like milk to drink. The contents were, however, a liniment of ammonia, soap, and turpentine, and Gray, who was suffering from pneumonia, died from the shock. John Birthwaite, a sawdust-dealer at Chelsea, committed suicide by drinking spirit of salt. An inquest was held at Birmingham on May 30 on the body of a man named Davis, a jeweller. For seven or eight years he had suffered from gout, and had tried all sorts of remedies. It was stated that his employers had given him notice that his place would be filled if he could not resume work by a certain date, and as a last effort he purchased a supply of gout-pills, and swallowed more than the prescribed quantity. The medical evidence showed that the pills were frequently used for gout, but as the deceased was suffering from another complaint in addition they would not be suitable. Death was due to gastritis and general inflammation.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. Wm. Harrington, F.C.S., Cork, has been elected President of the Cork Scientific Association, and Mr. P. J. Fielding, F.C.S., has been elected a member of the committee of the Association.

Business Changes.

Mr. Thos. O'Sullivan, Waterford, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has disposed of his pharmacy to Mr. Bell, L.P.S.I., of the same city.

Mr. Williamson, L.P.S.I., has been appointed by the executors of the late Mr. G. H. Grindley to manage the pharmacy and general business at Westland Row, Dublin.

The Belfast Fire

at Messrs. Haslett's drug-warehouse on May 18 is the subject of an illustration in the *Illustrated London News* of May 30. The picture gives a good idea of the havoc which the four hours' fire played with the magnificent drug-warehouse.

Drug-contracts.

Mr. P. N. White, Sligo, whose medicine-tender was originally accepted for Listowel Union, has declined to complete the bond required, and the Guardians have therefore decided to give the contract to Messrs. Boileau & Boyd (Limited), whose tender was next lowest, and who, the Clerk stated, had always given complete satisfaction.

Drug-analysis.

At the Newry Board of Guardians, Mr. Barklie, Belfast, analyst, reported that all the samples of drugs were up to the standard with the exception of samples of olive oil, oxymel of squills, syrup of squills, sweet spirit of nitre, and calomel. The Guardians decided to have the drugs not up to sample returned to the contractor; some of the Guardians said if the contractor did not supply drugs of proper standard, they should purchase them elsewhere and charge him with the cost.

Complaints Answered.

The Medical Supply Company, Sligo, in answer to complaints made by Dr. Rawson to the Carlow Board of Guardians as to the delay in supplying and the quality of trusses supplied, have pointed out that the trusses were ordered of odd sizes— $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $32\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The Local Government Board do not, in the requisition-list, take into account sizes which have to be specially made; and as to the quality of the goods, the Local Government Board inspectors were perfectly satisfied at their last visitation.

Local Drug-supplies.

The Local Government Board have sanctioned the proposal of the Mohill Guardians to accept the tender of Mr. Burns, Mohill, for the supply of drugs. The Local Government Board objected to do so up to the present as there were two or three lower tenders than Mr. Burns's, but the Guardians urged that the balance of advantage and convenience lay in the acceptance of the tender of a local firm which has given satisfaction heretofore.

Irish Goods.

At a largely-attended meeting of the traders and citizens of Limerick last week, it was decided to form a local industrial association for the encouragement and protection of Irish-made goods. Resolutions were adopted urging public bodies to give preference to Irish-manufactured articles where possible, and recommending Irish manufacturers to form an association for the protection of their interests, and asking them to place a distinctive Irish brand upon their products and thus assist in checking the practice of having foreign goods palmed off on the public as of Irish manufacture.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Public Notice.

Creditors of Mrs. Ada Steers or Miller, wife of Mr. Urquhart Miller, chemist, Nairn, will receive a dividend on July 14, in the office of Mr. William Laing, solicitor, Nairn.

Fire.

On May 30 fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Cockburn & Co. (Limited), chemists, Cathcart Street, Greenock, but the brigade subdued the flames before much damage was done.

Business Changes.

Cheap & Good (Limited), of Glasgow, are opening a branch at 71 Dalry Road, Edinburgh.

Mr. John A. Ferguson, chemist and druggist, formerly with Messrs. Dandie & Co., Perth, has acquired the business at Markinch carried on for the past twenty-five years by Mr. Andrew Robertson, chemist and druggist.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

The swimming section of this club held the first of a series of 50-yard handicaps in the Dalry Baths on May 28, when the first places were secured by: (1) E. O. Rowland, (2) G. H. C. Rowland, (3) J. Weston. The second handicap takes place on June 11.

A Medicine—Not a Food.

In connection with the discussion at the last meeting of the Kirkcaldy Parish Council as to whether the malto-eucalypt being supplied to poor patients was food or medicine, a letter was read on June 1 from the Local Government Board, who were supplied with a sample bottle for their opinion. The Board stated that, accepting the substance as containing the ingredients represented, so far as disclosed, they, in performance of their duty in auditing medical relief grant claims, would be prepared to regard it as a medicine.

In Brief.

The weekly half-holiday which is observed by most chemists in the outskirts of Dundee all the year, is now being kept for the summer months by those in the centre of the city.

A runaway horse yoked to a van levelled two trees and damaged two wheelbarrows in Market Street, St. Andrews, on June 1, and eventually was brought to a standstill by rushing into the side-doorway of the shop of Mr. W. Kermath, chemist and druggist.

Mr. Currie Returns Thanks.

Mr. W. L. Currie, who was an unsuccessful candidate at the recent Council-election, asks us to tender his best thanks to those who supported him. Though unsuccessful this time, the position he has been placed in is very gratifying, and gives him greater encouragement to go forward on a future occasion should he be nominated.

AUSTRIAN QUININE IN MALARIA.—The Austrian Government is advocating the general use of quinine in the malarial districts of the country, and has organised a system of treatment. An order was recently issued by the Austrian Minister of the Interior, stating that the necessary quinine was to be prepared in pastilles in the Royal Hospital at Vienna and sold through the pharmacies. This order really amounts to a State monopoly for quinine similar to that which already exists in Italy. The *Zeitschrift des allgem. oesterreich. Apotheker-Vereines* says that the order must be regarded as exceptional, and that the State has adopted this course in order to supply the poor in the malarial districts with quinine at the lowest possible price. That journal expresses the hope that it will remain exceptional, otherwise Austrian pharmacists will sink into mere purveyors of prepared medicaments.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A NEW TAX ON PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY is proposed by M. Bœuregard, Deputy for the Indre Department. His project is that all patents shall bear a stamp of 5 per cent. ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per franc) of their marked selling-price, also all extracts and perfumes. It is calculated that 5 to 10 million francs annually could be raised by this tax. The idea of the Government label on each bottle is possibly borrowed from across the Channel.

THE CENTENARY OF THE PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY is to be held in October. Although the official programme is not yet drawn up, it will probably consist of an afternoon meeting and an evening banquet. M. Léger expresses the hope that some of those pharmaceutical friends who did so much to render his visit to London enjoyable will run over. "It's just a one-day affair," he observed. "Paris is close enough to London, and we should like to see some of our English *confrères* among us on such an occasion."

UNIVERSITY NOTES.—M. Bouisson, professor of natural history at the Marseilles School of Medicine and Pharmacy, is retiring; his place is taken by M. Heckel, professor of *materia medica*.—M. Dupuy, the well-known professor of pharmacy at the Toulouse Mixed Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, has leave of absence till February, 1904. His assistant, Professor M. Ribaut, will carry on the classes in the meantime.—M. Crolas, who conducts the pharmacy classes at the Lyons Mixed Faculty, died recently; M. Moreau has taken his place until next October.

PASTEUR'S MONUMENT is to occupy the site above the artesian well of Grenelle. Probably most visitors to Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides will have noticed the tall cast-iron structure at the end of the avenue—the first object that catches one's eyes as one leaves the chapel where the Emperor lies. The Council of the Institut Pasteur have asked when this column is going to be pulled down to make room for the Pasteur statue. M. de Selves (Prefect of the Seine) replied, "There were only a few formal details to settle," and it would then be done at once.

AT THE BERLIN CHEMISTRY CONGRESS the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy is represented by M. Lebeau, the Institut Pasteur by M. Etard (who has collaborated with M. Lebeau in various chemical researches), and M. Bertrand. The list of delegates drawn up by the Minister of Public Instruction is completed by the representatives of the various faculties of sciences, MM. Moissan (Paris)—who also represents the Ministry of Commerce, as stated last week—Gayon and Vigouroux (of Bordeaux), Buisine (of Lille), Petit and Gratz (of Nancy), and Sabatier (of Toulouse). I also hear that M. L. L. Grimbart, Assistant Professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, Pharmacist-in-chief of Cochin Hospital, Paris (speciality bacteriological and biological chemistry, member Paris Society of Pharmacy), and Assistant-Professor Charles Moureu, of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, hospital pharmacist (specialist pure chemistry), have gone to Berlin. M. Moureu, like M. Lebeau, is one of M. Moissan's disciples. M. Lebeau is also Assistant Professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy.

M. LÉGER AT HOME.—Probably few Parisian hospitals are more familiar to the average English tourist than Beaujon, lying as it does in the heart of Anglo-Saxon Paris. M. Léger has a pleasant apartment looking on to the Faubourg St-Honoré in front, and at the back on to a quiet garden surrounded by the old Louis XV. buildings of the hospital. "You see," he explained, "these gentlemen of the British Pharmaceutical Society have been courteous enough for some years past to annually address a ticket for their banquet to the President of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, and this year our centenary and other circumstances" (this with a smile that spoke of the King's visit and the *entente cordiale*) "seemed to suggest it was a suitable moment to accept. So I went over." Then M. Léger went on to describe his experiences. He was evidently very much struck at the particularly hearty way in which he was received at the banquet, which reception he modestly ascribed entirely to his nationality, and not to his personality.

He also dwelt on a very interesting visit he made to the dock warehouses. Aloes is one of his special studies, and he was only sorry he could not spend longer examining aloes and other drug-samples. His visit was too short to enable him to form any very definite ideas on English pharmacy in general, but (as a native of a "one-man, one-pharmacy" country) he was naturally much struck by the development of company-pharmacy. That the British Pharmaceutical Society had not done all that some could wish might be the case, he remarked, but, added he, "Don't you think they have done a wonderful deal to raise the status of pharmacy all the same?—when one thinks that some forty years ago pharmacists had no legal status whatever"; and he continued in the same strain, that those who wished and waited might yet "see greater things than these."

The Hanbury Medallist.

M. EUGÈNE COLLIN, the 1903 Hanbury Gold Medallist, is one of the best known figures of modern French pharmacy. Yet he has been far less before the general (as distinguished from the pharmaceutical) public at home and abroad than many men of lesser parts. The reasons for this are manifold and special. Firstly, the greater part of his career has been passed outside Paris. He is a native of the Ardennes department, on the Franco-Belgian frontier. Born at Carignan in 1845, he was apprenticed at Charleville, a neighbouring busy manufacturing town. After the ordinary three years' "stage" at M. Cailletet's, he came to Paris in 1867, and spent the usual three years as a student at the Superior School of Pharmacy. He took his first-class diploma in 1871, with a thesis on "Rhubarbs." This thesis, by the way, was illustrated by ten drawings (microscopical details), executed by himself, for M. Collin is a clever draughtsman, and one of the pioneers of micrography as an aid to the study of *materia medica*.

His diploma secured, he set up in business in Verdun, a quiet little town of the Meuse department, but one of the principal garrison-fortresses that guard France's eastern frontier. Here from 1871 to 1882 he had his share of the ups and downs which are familiar to every *débütant* in the pharmaceutical profession; but he had a good practice, and gained the universal esteem of his neighbours and clients. In 1882 he came to Colombes (a suburb a few miles outside Paris much affected by Anglo-Parisian families as a residence), where he kept open shop till 1888. In 1888 he was appointed preparator of *materia medica* at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. This was, I believe, the only official position he ever held, and the second reason why he is better known in pharmaceutical circles than by the public is probably to be found in this—a remarkable fact, in France at any rate. For M. Collin, in spite of his modest pretensions and retired life, is a *savant* whose name might have honourably figured among the pharmaceutical worthies of the University of Paris had he cared to take up teaching as a profession. His contributions to pharmaceutical literature are numerous and important, but are (or perhaps I should rather say were) largely to be found in Belgian pharmaceutical journals.

His *magnum opus* is, of course, the work on "Simple Drugs," published in 1894-95, in collaboration with M. Gustave Planchon, then director of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy. It is worthy of notice that the two authors of this standard work are the only two Frenchmen who have ever received the Hanbury medal. M. Planchon, by his official position, was the recognised leader of French pharmacy. M. Collin was simply his preparator. But those who know M. Collin best will be assured that when his name modestly figures as a "collaborator" on the title-page of a work he is usually responsible for the greater part of its contents; and it is no disparagement to the memory of M. Gustave Planchon to hint that the director of the school, tied by numberless official duties, probably did less of the actual work than his fellow-author. M. Collin relinquished his position as preparator in 1894, and has since lived in retirement at Colombes. Of course, with a worker like M. Collin, "retirement" is a comparative term. He is a constant attendant at the monthly meetings of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, though here, again, he seldom puts himself forward, scarcely ever speaking. And although he has relinquished retail pharmacy, the firm of E. Collin & Co.

49 rue Maubeuge, Paris, does an active business in certain well-known proprietary medicines—I may just cite Grez's elixir and pills (a digestive mostly used in the tropics) and Laprade's liqueur.

M. Collin has frequently taken part in International Congresses of Pharmacy, &c., where his contributions (dealing with the microscopic study of *materia medica*) are usually noteworthy. His paper on "Real and Spurious Ko-Sam" (fruit of *Brueca sumatrana*) was published in the report of the 1900 Pharmacy Congress at Paris, and in 1897 he accompanied Professor Bourquelot, M. Verne, &c., to the Moscow Medical Congress, where his studies on "The Fruits of *Illicium verum* and *Illicium religiosum*," and on "The Anatomical Structure of various Official Leaves," were one of the features of the *materia medica* and pharmacy section.

His "honour-list" is a lengthy one: Menier prize at the Paris School of Pharmacy; classed "first" in the Interne (Hospital) competitive examination; gold medal of Brussels Society of Medical and Natural Sciences; Monbonne prize of the Paris Academy of Medicine; Barbier prize (1885) and Montyon prize (1899) of the French Academy of Sciences; corresponding member of the British Pharmaceutical Society and of the Pharmaceutical Societies of St. Petersburg, Turin, Brussels, &c. Besides the works already mentioned, he has published a "Practical Guide for the Examination of Official Powders" (1894), a treatise on the "Adulteration of Alimentary Substances," in collaboration with Professor Villiers-Moriamé, and numerous papers in Belgian, French, and English pharmaceutical journals. At the present moment he is working on a "Treatise on the Microscopical Examination of Official Powders" with Professor Greenish, and another on "The Microscopic Study of Oilcake," &c. (which was recently noticed in these columns), in collaboration with Professor Perrot, of the Paris School of Pharmacy.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

PATENT.—Notification has been made by Lilian Frances Heather, analytical chemist, 29 Lambton Road, Wimbledon, of application at Cape Town for a patent for an invention for "an improved process and apparatus for preserving organic substances."

A MERCHANT TRUST.—It is stated that the South African merchants in London are forming themselves into a trust with a view of taking such action in regard to South African trading matters as will ensure their interests being fully protected as occasion may arise. It is hinted that the combination is primarily directed against the South African Shipping Conference.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The partnership hitherto existing between Mr. J. H. Levy and Mr. F. Carter, trading as F. Stacey & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, at Maitland Street, Bloemfontein, O.R.C., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Carter acquires all interest in the firm of F. Stacey & Co., and will carry on the business for his own account, under the firm or style of Carter, Stacey & Co.

TRADE OF NATAL.—The vitality of the trade of the Garden Colony is again shown in the returns for the first quarter of the present year. Imports particularly show a remarkable advance, being 4,146,000%, as compared with 3,217,000% for the corresponding period of 1902. They include drugs and chemicals valued at 45,000%, against 43,000% in 1902; also oilmen's stores valued at 65,000%, against 49,000% for the corresponding period of 1902. Practically all other branches show an increase, especially foodstuffs and manufactured articles. The exports for the quarter exhibit a slight decline, being valued at 286,000%, against 295,000% for the first quarter of 1902.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ.—In preparing this and liquor sodæ, rub down the two powders (hydrate and carbonate) together in a mortar, add the water gradually until a creamy mixture is obtained, continue the trituration for five minutes, then add more water and boil (the necessary volume being maintained) until a little of the clear liquid on removal ceases to effervesce when diluted acid is added thereto.

East Indian News.

IT IS STATED that Mr. J. E. O'Connor, the late Director-General of Statistics in India, has accepted a commission to go out to Central Africa to investigate the trade prospects of the country.

CARDAMOMS.—The Cardamom Committee of the Planters' Association of Ceylon are willing to consider any applications for free samples of cardamoms from merchants trading in China, Japan, or any other country.

OPIUM.—In Behar the opium-crop is better this year than it has been for several years, says the *Indian Agriculturist*, and the decrease in output in the province has been more than arrested. For a variety of reasons the season seems to have been peculiarly favourable to poppy-cultivation.

SELLING COCAINE.—The Calcutta Excise Department charged a Tej Lal Singh, timber-merchant, with having a shop in Cornwallis Street, and selling cocaine without a licence. He was fined 30r., and warned that, if he was brought up again for a similar offence, he would be fined heavily.

INDIA'S TRADE.—The Statistical Department has issued a summary of the trade of India for the year ending March 31, 1903, composed entirely of tables and figures. It shows that the imports declined to the extent of 274 lakhs. But the exports rose to 468 lakhs, and the total value of trade was larger by nearly 194 lakhs than in the year previous. The chief reason for the decline in imports was the much smaller business done in yarns and piece-goods, under which heads alone there was a drop of 232 lakhs. The unduly inflated imports of sugar received a check, shown by a fall of 94 lakhs. On the export side, there was a satisfactory total increase. There were, however, falls in the shipments of tea (78 lakhs), opium (50 lakhs), indigo (64 lakhs), raw jute (67 lakhs), oil seeds (186 lakhs), and cotton yarn (77 lakhs). This was compensated for by important increases in the shipments of rice, wheat, oils, cotton, hides, and manufactured jute.

American Notes.

THE O. & W. THUM COMPANY, a Michigan corporation, has established a manufactory at Windsor, Ontario, with a capital of \$35,000, where it will manufacture sticky fly-paper, castor-oil, &c.

COMBUSTIBLES REGULATED.—The New York Municipal Explosives Commission have compiled a new list of regulations governing the amount of combustible drugs which wholesale and retail druggists will be allowed to keep in stock. A committee of druggists recently called on the Commission and explained wherein the regulations now in effect were working a hardship upon the druggists. The revised schedule has made the terms much more liberal, and is a great deal more satisfactory to the trade. The schedule has been sent to the Mayor for approval.

THE CHEMICAL BANK.—The death is reported from New York of Mr. George Gilbert Williams, President of the Chemical Bank. This concern, whose \$100 shares are now quoted at \$4,500, has a curious history. Early in last century a charter was granted a company to set up a chemical-works in New York, and in consideration of the boon these works would be a clause was added granting banking privileges. The astute men at the head of the concern saw possibilities of development on banking lines not apparent in the manufacture of chemicals, and decided to make the business a banking one. To retain the privilege, however, it was necessary to manufacture chemicals, and in the fine establishment on Broadway a little shop to this day is apportioned to a manufacturing chemist. He is not much troubled with business, but now and again a New York citizen will startle a visitor by taking him into this fine bank and asking for a dime's worth of castor oil, which is supplied. This company was the only bank which did not suspend specie payment during the Civil War.

Colonial and Foreign News.

IN SERBIA.—A resolution has been passed to furnish every school in Serbia with a small pharmacy containing such simple remedies as phenacetin, quinine, antipyrin, disinfectants, styptics, and a good supply of ointments for skin-diseases and scabies is insisted upon.

DENATURING COTTON-SEED OIL.—The *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* for April 9 contains a Customs by-law affecting the methylation of cotton-seed oil within the Commonwealth. The by-law provides that the methylating substances which may be used for methylating cotton-seed oil shall be resin, cod oil, or whale oil, in the proportion of not less than 5 per cent. to the quantity of cotton-seed oil to be methylated.

CHINESE CAMPHOR.—The *North China Herald* states that extensive cultivation of the camphor-tree is being carried out in the Hunan province of China, where the soil has been found to be well suited for its growth, and the inhabitants are enthusiastically planting it everywhere they can. A Changsha letter reports that there are now, in consequence of this industrious planting, innumerable camphor-trees several feet in diameter in the province, and it is expected that, with care, it will be possible for Hunan to soon be able to export annually several thousand piculs of the drug.

HOW TO MAKE QUININE.—The Italian Central Military Pharmacy has published the method now decided upon of preparing the "State Quinine." The difficulty to be overcome was the probable loss of water, and this has been solved by the following method: 100 kilos. of quinine bisulphate is dried at a temperature of 55° to 60° C. (a loss of about six molecules of water, or 20 per cent. by weight, is observed), and is then mixed with 20 kilos. of sugar of milk and 20 kilos. of alcohol. The mass is dried at 45° C., until its weight is about 100 kilos., then powdered and formed into tablets of 20 centigrammes (about 3 gr.) each. Ten of these are sold in a gelatin tube for 2½ d.

IN THE FATHERLAND.—The Berlin President of Police has issued a notice warning those selling vinegar from using measures, taps, funnels, &c., made of zinc. Several cases have recently occurred in which vinegar was found to contain zinc, and its presence has been attributed to the above cause.—A Berlin society has started a new movement having for its object the placing of liquid air within reach of the smallest household for use instead of ice. For 3s. 2 litres of liquid air can be obtained in a Dewar's bottle, the whole packed in a non-conductor of heat. The receptacles are open, but allow so little possibility of warmth entering from the surrounding air that the boiling is next to nothing. The liquid keeps well for a few days. The liquid air can be simply added to any kind of food; it evaporates after having withdrawn the available heat.

JAPANESE PHARMACY.—Recent papers communicated to the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan include one "On the Leaves of Peppermint-camphor," by Mr. Y. Tokumaru, in which the author gave an account of the domestic and foreign demand for Japanese peppermint-camphor and recommended its manufacture. Mr. Ch. Ninomiya wrote on Creogest (a digestible creosote), originally made by himself. The manufacture of formalin and of acetone was dealt with by Mr. Y. Tahara. The author gave an account of the history and application of formalin, and of the method of its manufacture in Europe; and described his own method of manufacture and of estimating the quantity of formaldehyde produced from a given quantity of methyl alcohol by the use of Tahara's disinfection-lamp. The distinction between ichthyol and petrosulfol was dealt with by Mr. K. Kinoshita, and Mr. S. Hirohase wrote on the poisonous property of coal-tar colours.

DUTCH ITEMS.—The recently published medical statistics show that at the end of 1901 there were 679 pharmacies in Holland (held by as many owners), 1,110 assistants, and only forty druggists. The number of pharmacists had increased by eleven, that of the assistants on the contrary decreased by 106, as also the druggists by two.—A

special commission is being appointed to seek to enliven the Dutch chemical industry, which is less than that of Switzerland. It is hoped to remedy the deficiency by paying greater attention to the instruction of chemistry in the technical high schools.—It is reported from Java that a Chinese pharmacist has succeeded in curing the son of a Dutch official in Samarang of leprosy. The Resident is negotiating the purchase of the remedy on behalf of the Government, and it is being tested upon lepers under the supervision of two physicians. Should the results be favourable, the Government have decided to take it in hand.

SPONGE-FISHING AT KEY WEST.—The Board of Trade have received a report by the British Vice-Consul at Key West relative to the condition of the sponge-fishing industry and the laws regulating the same. In this report the Vice-Consul states that the present condition of the industry is excellent and sponges are very plentiful. About 150 boats and 1,500 men are engaged. The sponges are comprised of what are called "key" and "bay" sponges. The former are gathered on the north-east side of the coast near the Straits of Florida from Key West to Cape Florida, and the latter are gathered from Key West or on the side of the Gulf of Mexico extending from Key West to St. Mark's, Florida. The sponges are gathered with poles and hooks, the depth of water in which they are gathered varying from 5 feet to 50 feet.

DANISH NOTES.—Professor A. Christensen, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the Pharmaceutical Institution in Copenhagen, has been elected a member of the Royal Danish Scientific Association.—Holger Thayssen, a young pharmacist from Gammel Torvs Pharmacie in Copenhagen, is to be a private assistant for three months to Professor Thoms at the newly erected Pharmaceutical Institution in Berlin.—After his visit to Copenhagen, when the German Emperor breakfasted with the German Ambassador, Professor Finsen and Mr. Alfred Benzon, the Chairman of the Danish Chemists' Association, were decorated with the cross of an order. The latter received his decoration not because he was a chemist, but as a yachtsman. Afterwards the German Emperor went to inspect the Finsen Institution, where he spent two hours, and was very interested in seeing the good results of the Light cure.—The Royal Danish Council of Health celebrated on May 13 the centenary of the Association.—The Danish Chemists' Association held their annual meeting on April 29, with Mr. Alfred Benzon in the chair. The question of the number of assistants to be employed in pharmacies, and in connection with which the Assistants' Association is in opposition, again came up, and it was decided to await the judgment of the Courts. It was resolved not to sign any agreement by which the Assistants' Association should endeavour to fix the number of assistants in shops.

USE OF THE RED CROSS.—Regulations dated April 14, 1903, have been published in Austria prohibiting the indiscriminate use of the red cross mark adopted by the Red Cross Societies instituted at the Geneva Convention. It comprises nine clauses, amongst which are the following:—

In future the Austrian Red Cross Society, the Order of German Knights, and the Knights of Malta only have the right to use the red cross on a white ground on armlets or on flags.

The use of the red cross on a white ground or of the word "red cross" as a name for a firm or business undertaking, or as a mark on goods, circulars, price-lists, &c., is prohibited unless by special permission of the authorities.

Violations of these rules are liable to fines of 2k. to 200k. or imprisonment of from six hours to a fortnight.

The latter regulations will come into force on January 1, 1905, and all the others from the date of the publication of the order. Those who already hold permission to use the sign or name may continue to use it.

It appears that the sign of the red cross has been for many years abused in Austria. Originally it was only adopted for pharmaceutical articles and preparations, but lately various articles of ordinary use, fancy articles, &c., have been marked with it. A ministerial order was issued in Austria in 1883 regarding the restriction of its use, but this has proved not to be severe enough. Hence the new order. The red cross is legally protected in Belgium, Denmark, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, and North America, and from July 1 of the present year this will also be the case in Germany.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE first meeting after the Council-election was mainly occupied with routine-work. The resignation of Mr. A. L. Savory of his office of Councillor was received, but the vacancy was not filled up. Mr. E. R. Atkins was elected President for the ensuing year, and his first speech in that capacity was particularly graceful. Mr. C. B. Allen was re-elected Vice-President, and Mr. Walter Hills is to occupy the position of Treasurer. The past-President was thanked for his services to the Society during his three years of office. The new standing orders and rules of procedure were adopted and the committees elected. When the Dispensers Committee was re-appointed Mr. Wootton asked that their work might be pushed forward, as it was important that it should be known to what extent dispensing is conducted by unqualified persons in the public institutions. From the Benevolent Fund grants amounting to 55% were made, and it was announced that two annuitants have died during May. Miss Hooper was appointed Burroughs Scholar for the ensuing year. Mr. A. N. Hirst was awarded the Pereira medal and Mr. E. A. Jones the Council's silver medal. The Hanbury gold medal was awarded by the Committee of Selection to M. Eugène Collin, of Paris, who, in a letter acknowledging the honour, expressed the hope that he would be able to personally receive the medal in October.

The monthly Council-meeting took place on June 3, there being present Messrs. Allen, Atkins, Carteighe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Newsholme, Robinson, Southall, Storrar, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young. Mr. Newsholme occupied the chair and Mr. Allen the vice-chair.

The meeting began at ten minutes past 11, and the next five minutes were spent in reading the minutes of the two previous meetings.

AN ALTERED CERTIFICATE.

The CHAIRMAN announced that a letter had been received from the Delegation of the Oxford examinations in reference to the case of Richard Barnett, who had tampered with his certificate of having passed the Oxford Local examination. The fact is to be noted in the registers of the Oxford Local examinations, as the matter is regarded with extreme seriousness. The Chairman explained that Mr. Barnett had added subjects to his certificate, and if the addition had not been detected it would have enabled him to have entered for the Minor.

RESIGNATION OF MR. SAVORY.

The CHAIRMAN next read a letter from Mr. Savory, in which he said that, owing to the increasing calls on his time, he felt that he ought to make room for someone who could give more attention to the Society's interests. He therefore resigned his councillorship, adding, however, that his interest in the Society was undiminished, and at some future time he might seek re-election.

The CHAIRMAN said those who have been associated with Mr. Savory know how to appreciate his worth. He did not do much talking, but could always be relied upon to render great help to the Society at critical moments. The vacancy would not be filled up until next month.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. ROBINSON: Do not you announce the result of the last election?

The CHAIRMAN: It has already been announced at the adjourned annual meeting. At the same time I should like to give the Councillors who have been returned a hearty welcome. We are glad to see them back and to be associated with our old colleagues.

Mr. Chater then distributed the voting-slips, the Secretary following him with the ballot-box. When the papers had all been collected, the Secretary turned out the box and opened the papers. All the votes were for Mr. Atkins with the exception of a blank.

The CHAIRMAN then declared Mr. Samuel Ralph Atkins President for the ensuing year. (Loud applause.)

Mr. NEWSHOLME then got up from his seat, went over to Mr. Atkins, and led him to the chair; then, having invested the new President with the chain of office, addressed a few words of congratulation and encouragement.

The PRESIDENT said he thanked Mr. Newsholme for his very graceful and helpful words. He counted it a great honour, if not the greatest honour of his long life, to be called upon to occupy the position of President. He recognised the honour and dignity of the position, but above all esteemed it as a mark of the confidence they reposed in him. He was following in the office distinguished men, three of whom were sitting at his right hand. It is, he said, no easy thing to follow men of power, men of mark, and men of distinguished ability. All that he could do to further the interests of the Society he would do. He would bring to the office his time, thought, and whatever little influence he possessed, and place them at the service of the Society. He felt that a serious responsibility rested with the chair. He was conscious of it, and that one thing made him hesitate before accepting the responsibility of the position. By a scheme of delegacy of work and authority he understood that his fellow Councillors were desirous of relieving the chair of some responsibility. He wished the new scheme every success, and hoped it would succeed. It would do two things: it would result in having the work of the Council more thoroughly examined and sifted, and would train men for important positions in the Council. He was grateful for the relief it would afford him, but do what they might to help him, there would still be a serious responsibility resting upon the holder of the presidency. No matter what they did collectively, the fact remained that the Council must be ruled by an individual. The routine-work would be largely delegated to committees, and in this respect he wished to mention the future obligations which he would be under to the Secretary and his very efficient staff. There must always be serious moments of responsibility in dealing with vital questions, but he should always look for guidance to the men who had preceded him in the chair. He (the President) had always thought very highly of the importance of the Society as part of the great working institutions of this country. If they looked at the buildings—the school, the library, and the museum—they would find here a plant which gave the Society considerable importance. The work is very complex—they have an educational and an examination side. The educational duties are shared with others, but the examination-work is the exclusive prerogative of the Society. Their relations with the State are very important, and with medical men they filled an important position. The times are anxious, and there is no disguising the fact that they are passing through great changes. They cannot resist great national or racial movements, but their duty is to try to meet them in a brave spirit. Things are not hopeless; they are not altogether gone to the bad, but in a spirit of courageous hopefulness they should face all the difficult questions as they arise. (Hear, hear.)

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

A similar process of balloting was gone through for the election of Vice-President, and

The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. C. B. Allen was unanimously re-elected Vice-President. (Applause.) The fact that Mr. Allen was to be appointed Vice-President did much to cause him (the speaker) to take the office of President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the Council seemed to have deliberately conferred together—(laughter, and cries of "Oh!" "No!")—to give him this office. He promised to do all in his power to help forward the work of the Society. As he had had three years' experience as Vice-President, he took it that his re-election showed that the Council are not altogether tired of him. Although not perhaps quite in order, the Vice-President continued, he would like to say that the election of Mr. Atkins to the office of President gave

him (the speaker) the greatest possible pleasure. Mr. Atkins was a good citizen, and honoured by his fellow-townsmen, but he knew nothing would give him (Mr. Atkins) greater pleasure than to occupy the position of President of that great Society. (Hear, hear.)

ELECTION OF TREASURER.

Mr. Walter Hills was next elected Treasurer.

The PRESIDENT congratulating him and the Society on the appointment.

Mr. WALTER HILLS, in thanking the Council, said it looked like a little deliberation on their part—(laughter)—but he thanked them for the honour they had done him. He also added a few words felicitating the Society on the election of the President.

THE PAST-PRESIDENT THANKED.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Newsholme "for his long and able services in the chair" was next read.

The PRESIDENT said it gave him special pleasure to move the resolution, as Mr. Newsholme had shown a courtesy to them all and a kindliness of behaviour which they would never forget. Mr. Newsholme was the first provincial member to occupy the position of President, and brought with him an acquaintance with administrative work which was very helpful in carrying out his duties; but what amazed him (the speaker) was the way he mastered all the details of the complicated work of the Society. The Society was under great obligations for the effective services which Mr. Newsholme had rendered in the last three years.

Mr. YOUNG, as mover of the resolution, said the President had left him little room for remarks. Although Mr. Newsholme was not always in exact accord with his colleagues, he was human, and was not yet fitted with wings; but he had never under any circumstance shown annoyance or lost his temper. He was one of the most amiable and good-tempered Presidents that had ever ruled over the Society.

Mr. HARRINGTON, seconding the resolution, said he had an intimate acquaintance with the past-President, and his conduct had been admirable in every way. He (the speaker) had met him at the Conference and at social functions, and had always found that he did his work in a pleasant and good manner.

Mr. HILLS said that Mr. Newsholme was for two years Vice-President when he (the speaker) was President. As the member of Council who had his business premises closest to the headquarters of the Society, he realised the devotion and loyalty of Mr. Newsholme, who lived hundreds of miles away, in giving up so much time and thought in the interests of the Society.

Mr. TAYLOR, speaking as one who lived in the North, said that Mr. Newsholme came in contact with the members of the Society in a way that no other President ever had. He happened to know that his visits had been of the greatest possible benefit to the Society.

Dr. SYMES said it should not be forgotten that the past-President had rendered possible what the traditions of the Society had previously thought impossible. It used to be thought that it required a London man to perform the duties of President properly, but now it has been shown that a country member of Council can efficiently fill the post of President.

The resolution was put and carried with acclamation.

Mr. NEWSHOLME, in replying, said he thought the most difficult part of the duties he had had to perform during his three years of office was to reply to the resolution. He heartily thanked them for their vote of confidence. As a provincial member of Council the duties were, perhaps, a little more onerous than otherwise. He estimated that he had travelled about a thousand miles a month during his term of office. Railway travelling was the worst part about it. There are only certain things that can be done on a railway journey. (A Voice: "You can smoke.") Yes, and prepare little addresses to deliver at various parts of the country. When he took on the office he realised that there were great responsibilities, but he was bound to say that he had derived a great deal of pleasure from the office. It was not always, Mr. Newsholme added, the pay one gets for one's work that is the incentive; there is the goodwill of friends, and the satisfaction of having striven to do one's duty and to have conscientiously carried out the work. His only

regret was that the registered chemists of the country do not sufficiently appreciate the work of the Society. If chemists could realise the position, he was certain that more members would join the Society, and much more could then be done for chemists.

STANDING ORDERS.

The standing orders and rules of procedure which were approved of at the February meeting of Council were next passed.

APPOINTMENTS AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Richard Bremridge was re-appointed Secretary and Registrar, Mr. E. M. Holmes curator of the museum, and Mr. J. R. Hill Assistant-Secretary in Scotland.

A number of members and student-associates were next elected, and several persons were restored to the Society and to the register.

SELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

The members of the General Purposes, Law and Parliamentary, Benevolent Fund, Finance, Library, Museum and House, Research, *Journal*, Dispensers, and Evening-meeting Committees were then agreed upon.

When the Dispensers Committee was reappointed,

Mr. WOOTTON said he had been asked whether the work of that committee could not be more rapidly pressed forward. Some people in the country thought it was desirable to know how far in public institutions the certificate of the Society is recognised. Another matter which was rather urgent in reference to dispensing, and which he was afraid was being lost sight of, was the question of dispensing in the Army. There are at the present time many young men available who could give evidence as to how dispensing is done in the Army. He would not like to go so far as is done in the French Army, but he thought that chemists and druggists should be appointed to do the dispensing in the Army either on active service or at home.

Mr. TAYLOR said he had had actual experience in dispensing in public institutions, and found the work to be of a very responsible character. The question should have the attention of the Council as soon as possible. In the meantime he would like to point out that members can often do much in their own neighbourhood in getting the Society's certificate recognised. As members of Boards of Guardians, chemists are often in a position to insist upon properly qualified dispensers being employed.

Dr. SYMES said in many instances where unqualified dispensers were formerly employed, qualified persons were now at work. Public institutions, he thought, did this in the spirit of self-protection, as it was recognised that in case of accidents where unqualified dispensers were employed they would be blamed.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the Law Committee appoint their own Chairman at the end of the meeting.

Mr. STORRAR: Need the appointment be made to-day?

The PRESIDENT: It would be convenient for the office.

Dr. SYMES wished to add three words to the paragraph referring to the Law Committee, but he was informed that the standing orders had been passed by the Council.

The PRESIDENT said Dr. Symes could give notice of motion if he thought the matter sufficiently important.

FINANCE.

The acting Finance Committee presented a report showing the following balances on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account	4,337	5	7
Benevolent Fund... ..	750	19	4
Donation Account	19	13	6
Orphan Fund Account	69	0	9

and submitting for payment the sum of 1,842*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* This was made up of the following items: Salaries and annuities, 757*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; *Journal*, 689*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; current expenses, 300*l.*; and small accounts, 95*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the councillors acting as a Benevolent Fund was taken in committee, after which

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said

that grants three of 10%, one of 15%, and one of 13% had been made. Reference was also made to the fact that two annuitants had died during May. One of them, J. K. Hayworth, who was elected in 1893, was a man of exceptional character, and had had a career of great interest. An officer of the Society was present and practically took charge of the funeral, the expense being defrayed by an old friend of the Society, who wished to remain anonymous. It was a pleasure to know, the President added, that the grant made by the Society was very materially helpful in smoothing the passage to the grave.

The report was adopted.

LIBRARY, &C., COMMITTEE.

The report of the councillors who acted as a Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next received.

The report contained the usual monthly statements respecting the Society's libraries and museums, and it was ordered that the London library be closed on Thursday evenings during the vacation months. The Manchester scholar was allowed to postpone for a year taking up his Major course at the University College, Liverpool, the Secretary to hold over the balance of the scholarship money. Miss Elsie Hooper was the only applicant for the "Burroughs" Scholarship, and was appointed for the ensuing session. Professor Greenish reported that Mr. Knappe had commenced his work in the Research Laboratory as Butt scholar in place of Mr. Lenton. The appointment of a representative of the Society on the Pharmacopoeia Conference of the General Medical Council was referred to the General Purposes Committee for fuller consideration.

The report was adopted.

The Journal Committee reported that twenty applications were received for the position of assistant on the editorial staff, and recommended that Mr. F. C. Goodall, pharmaceutical chemist, be appointed.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, in moving the adoption of the report, said that Mr. Goodall would replace an additional contributor whose term expires at the end of the month, and the appointment would not involve any additional expenditure.

OTHER ITEMS.

The Treasurer was authorised to pay from the Orphan Fund the sum of 30% to the London Orphan Asylum for the maintenance and education of E. Bennett to May, 1904.

The selection of a person to deliver the inaugural address in October was left with the Library Committee.

PRIZE AWARDS.

The portion of the report of the acting General Purposes Committee dealing with the prize awards was next taken. It was recommended that the Pereira medal be awarded to Mr. A. Norman Hirst. The Council silver medal to Mr. Edgar A. Jones. The Council prizes were awarded as follows:

Chemistry and Physics.—Bronze medal: Mr. F. G. C. Walker. Certificates of honour: Miss M. Burt, Miss H. B. Caws.

Botany.—Bronze medal: Mr. F. G. C. Walker. Certificates of honour: Mr. J. W. Privett, Mr. Thos. Ough.

Practical Chemistry.—Bronze medal: Mr. Joseph Richardson. Certificates of honour: Mr. Alfred Wade, Miss G. E. Barthrop.

Pharmacy.—Silver medal: Mr. F. G. C. Walker.

Materia Medica.—Bronze medal: Mr. J. W. Privett. Certificates of honour: Mr. F. G. C. Walker, Mr. G. W. Tunncliffe.

THE HANBURY MEDAL.

The adjudicators of the Hanbury gold medal reported that they had this year awarded it to M. Eugène Collin, École de Pharmacie, Paris. M. Collin had been informed of the selection, and had replied acknowledging the honour that has been paid him, and expressing the hope that he may be able to attend in October and receive the medal personally.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

The Secretary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference wrote asking that the delegates from the Society to the Conference be appointed. The following have signified their intention of being present: the President, the Vice-President, Mr. Cross, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Newsholme, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Wootton, Dr. Symes, and Mr. Cooper.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARY.

Mr. J. L. Moxon was appointed Divisional Secretary for the West Toxteth division of Liverpool, the President adding that Mr. Buck, of Liverpool, had been instrumental in finding a successor to the former Secretary.

EXAMINERS THANKED.

Professor Bower, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Meldrum were thanked for their services in conducting the examinations for the Pereira medal and Council prizes.

LETTERS.

The Stockport Chemists' Association sent a resolution they had passed asking the members for the borough to support the Pharmacy Bill.

This concluded the public business.

Subsequently the SECRETARY communicated the following: The motion of Mr. Cross in reference to recent magisterial decisions under the Food and Drugs Acts and the correspondence with the London Brewers' Association (Limited) as to the standard for vinegar were considered; and it has been decided to refer these subjects to a sub-committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, Messrs. Cross, Glyn-Jones, Harrison, Hills, Newsholme, Wootton, and Young.

Chemists' Circulars.

MR. JOHN BLAMEY, chemist, 8 Market Street, Falmouth, issues a neat circular containing particulars of season's specialities which will doubtless bring business.

Mr. Chas. Hutchins, chemist and druggist, 3 Queen Street, Neath, publishes a well-got-up list of twenty-four pages. His own specialities figure well in it.

Messrs. Lander & Smith, chemists, Canterbury, pay particular attention to the optical department of their business, and issue a neat pamphlet of twelve pages entitled "How to Treat Defective Sight." The department is under the supervision of Mr. A. Lander, Ph.Ch., F.S.M.C.

Mr. E. Baily, photographic chemist, 9 Queen Street, Ramsgate, issues a good price-list of cameras, plates, papers, accessories, &c., with suggestions to beginners.

Moxon's Household Journal is published by Mr. J. L. Moxon, chemist and druggist, 252 Park Road, and 236 and 476 Mill Street, Liverpool. It is an interesting little magazine, and will doubtless be read apart from its value as an advertising-medium.

Mr. J. Myrddin Davies, chemist and druggist, 4 Oxford Street, Swansea, issues a price-list on the cash drug-store plan in which are included drugs, chemicals, medicated wines, toilet-requisites, and Mr. Davies' own specialities.

Mr. W. H. Delve, chemist and druggist, 310 Stretford Road, Manchester, has a sixty-two page price-list of drugs, chemicals, photographic requisites, sundries, proprietary articles, specialities, &c., with a good sprinkling of advertisements.

Hemingway's *Prescot Year-book* for 1903 comes to us rather later than usual, but not too late for recognition of its utility. Mr. G. E. Hemingway, chemist and druggist, who edits it, puts local information, pictures, and portraits to the forefront, and therein he does well. The engravings are good, and the information entertaining or useful. Mr. Hemingway has a word to say about substitution and imitation, amongst his remarks being these:

For the benefit of my readers I herewith give a straightforward definition of the terms.

To substitute, that is to say, to surreptitiously, or without the full knowledge and consent of the purchaser, supply an article or preparation other than asked for, is fraudulent and despicable.

To imitate, that is to say, to copy an article or preparation, both in looks and style of packing, is undignified and inexcusable.

Personally, I do neither. However, to say that the practice of chemists introducing their own preparations over the counter in an open and business-like manner—certainly more honourable than the way many of them advertise—is such, is the height of humbug.

DRUGS and chemicals valued at 5,320*l.* were shipped to Trebizond during 1902, against 5,400*l.* in 1901.

General Medical Council.

WHEN the proceedings of the summer session of the General Medical Council were resumed on May 29 consideration of the case of Mr. Edward Arnold Clöete Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 1 Westbourne Street, W., was proceeded with.

THE CURE OF CANCER BY ELECTRICITY.

The charge was that Mr. Smith had sought to attract practice and patients by means of circulars, circular letters, and inspired articles in the lay Press, and had published his



DR. MCCOLL ANDERSON



DR. LINDSAY STEVENS

(New Members).

name as surgeon of an institution which publicly advertised treatment of cancer by electricity, called the Free Hospital for Medical Treatment of Cancer by Electricity.

Dr. Bateman, who undertook the prosecution for the Medical Defence Union, stated that on February 27 of the present year an article appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* headed the "Triumph of Electricity," in which Mr. Smith's name appeared prominently, and his work was eulogised. It was regarded by the profession as misleading, and Sir Wm. Church, President of the Royal College of Physicians, wrote a letter to the *Pall Mall* warning the public of the inaccuracy of certain statements and the danger of raising false hopes. The article was issued as a reprint, signed H. Black, and freely circulated, and though Mr. Smith had not published it himself he had, Dr. Bateman urged, made himself responsible for it by tacit consent. If the circulars referred to had been issued by a poor struggling physician they would certainly have been condemned as advertisements; if they could be issued with impunity because the building was called a hospital, anyone might label a house a hospital.

Dr. Hugh Woods, Secretary of the Medical Protection Society, by permission of the Council, conducted the defence. Dr. Woods then called Mr. F. H. Thompson, the founder of the hospital, whose evidence and the way he gave it very favourably impressed the Council. Mr. Thompson stated that his wife was anxious to devote part of her fortune to the alleviation of cancer, and it was agreed to found a small hospital for the trial of one of the newest methods of treatment with apparatus which were, he thought and hoped, the best of their kind. He was entirely responsible for the hospital; it was purely charitable, there was no element whatever of personal profit in it; the public were not asked to subscribe. He asked Mr. Smith, who was an old friend, and who was engaged in electrical investigations, to act as surgeon, and Mr. Smith reluctantly accepted an honorarium of fifty guineas a year to cover his out-of-pocket expenses. Another witness was

Mrs. Helen Black, a journalist of long standing, who said she took a great interest in hospitals—she had founded a cottage hospital at Southampton—and especially in treatment by electricity. The article in the *Pall Mall* was her own work entirely, written without the assistance or knowledge of Mr. Clöete Smith. The circular letter complained

of, which gave the name and address of Mr. Clöete Smith, was purely private; it was printed by her to save writing in reply to the many inquiries sent her. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Smith both telegraphed and wrote, begging her to stop sending them out, and she at once desisted.

Mr. Clöete Smith tendered himself as a witness and read a statement in his own defence. His object in connecting himself with the hospital was simply that he desired to investigate the truth of the cure, and he did what little he could to aid Mr. Thompson in his nobly generous endeavours to check the ravages of cancer. His name was on the circulars which Mr. Thompson drew up and sent out, to show that the hospital was under proper medical supervision.

The Council, after half-an-hour's consideration, arrived at the conclusion that the facts alleged had not been proved to their satisfaction.

This concluded the penal business. The case of Dr. Niall, which occupied the Council *in camera* during the whole of Wednesday's and half of Thursday's sitting, being eventually postponed till next Session.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Jackson's motion—

That the Council petition the Privy Council that, in the event of the Victoria University being divided into two or more separate universities, a single representative should continue to represent the whole collectively

—which had been hung up for a week under pressure of penal business, was soon disposed of altogether. Dr. McVail strongly represented that it would be a most unwise thing to seek to lower the coming new Universities at Liverpool and Leeds to the position of one-third of a member on the Council, and to raise against the Council the political influence of such powerful bodies. Sir V. Horsley added that he had intended to vote for the motion, but he had read that the charter of Liverpool University was now before the Upper House, and he wanted first to see that charter. Mr. Jackson would not withdraw his motion, but the previous question was carried with only three dissentients.

ANOTHER EXTRA MEETING.

On Friday's programme Sir V. Horsley had added to his last week's impeachment of the conjoint Board as to their report by further motions, in which he was seconded by Sir William Thomson, as to the insufficiency of their examinations. Foreseeing that much controversial matter would be raised, Dr. McVail seconded Mr. Bryant in his motion—

That the consideration by the Medical Council of the Inspectors' and Visitors' Reports and of the Reports on these by the Examination Committee, other than those of Durham, Victoria, and Cambridge, be postponed until July 28, when a special meeting of Council shall be held for the purpose of taking them into consideration.

Dr. Pye-Smith protested against an extra meeting, on the ground of expense. He reminded the Council that an extra meeting was held last year, at great inconvenience and enormous expense, to consider what was practically the same question as that now raised, and it was a complete *fiasco*. He moved as an amendment that the matter be postponed till the November session. Dr. Little seconded, pointing out the impossibility of fixing on a date that would suit everyone. The word "*fiasco*" roused Dr. McVail, who insisted on going into and recording what was done at the last extra meeting:

Mr. Brown proposed, amidst cries of "No, no," that the Council adjourn for a few days at Whitsuntide and meet again, treating the sitting as one continuous one. The amendment was lost by eleven to thirteen. But before the motion was reached the difficulty arose of fixing a date, everyone having some objection to one and another proposed and a fresh suggestion to make, till the President said, "You see, gentlemen, the difficulty you have got yourselves into"; and Sir J. Tuke reminded them that an hour had been spent at a cost of 20*l.* and nothing had been done. Eventually the date of July 15 was agreed on, and Mr. Bryant's motion was then passed, with this alteration. On the motion of Sir J. Tuke, the consideration of the Education Committee's report was postponed to the same meeting. The reports from the Examination Committee on all the universities and on the primary examinations of the Conjoint Board were received and entered on the minutes.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA REPORT.

The report of the Pharmacopœia Committee was run in at the tail end of Friday's business without being even read, and received, entered, and adopted—all Dr. MacAlister said there was time for.

The Pharmacopœia Committee beg leave to report that up to the present date 33,880 copies of the British Pharmacopœia 1898, and 541 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum 1900, have been disposed of.

As the issue of 1,500 copies of the Pharmacopœia ordered by the President in July of last year was nearly exhausted by the end of March, it became necessary to direct the printers to prepare a further supply. On inquiry it appeared that an appreciable saving would be effected if a larger issue than 1,500 were printed, and the President accordingly, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, gave orders for an issue of 3,000 copies. This supply should, at the present rate of sale, suffice for two years or more. The Committee recommend that the action taken in the matter be approved by the Council.

The Committee have received an interim report on the Pharmacopœial tests for arsenium from Professor W. R. Dunstan, F.R.S., who has undertaken to investigate for the Committee certain important questions bearing on this subject. The investigations are being made under Professor Dunstan's direction in the laboratories of the Imperial Institute. As the inquiry involves a large amount of laborious work, the Committee propose, with the approval of the Council, to make a grant towards the necessary expense involved.

The first instalment of a digest of criticisms and researches bearing on the revision of the Pharmacopœia, prepared for the Committee by Mr. William Chataway, of the Society of Apothecaries, has just been received, and the remainder will be ready in a short time. This digest will be of great service in suggesting the directions in which further investigation may be necessary before the preparation of the next Pharmacopœia is undertaken.

Notice has been received of the resignation of Mr. Charles Ekin, who, with Dr. W. Inglis Clark, has, since 1899, represented the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in the conference with members of the Committee, which was sanctioned by the Council on November 30, 1898. The Committee desire to record their thanks to Mr. Ekin for his services in this connection.

Gifts of books and pamphlets for the library have been received from Professor H. C. Wood, Dr. Payne, Dr. Power, and the Chairman.

With regard to the resignation of Mr. Ekin, Mr. Brown said he quite concurred that thanks should be conveyed to him, but who was going to be elected to fill his place? Dr. MacAlister said it rested with the Pharmaceutical Society, who had the matter under consideration. Mr. Brown wished to move that in the opinion of the Council it was not necessary that the vacancy be filled. Dr. MacAlister hoped that the Pharmaceutical Society would be left to mind their own business. Mr. Brown maintained that it was a serious matter—as he had reason to know—who was elected to fill such a confidential and important position. Dr. MacAlister entirely agreed, but it was a constitutional matter which had been relegated to the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Council could not take it out of their hands.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The report of the Public Health Committee, brought up by Dr. Bruce, was received, entered on the minutes, and adopted, and it was further moved that the thanks of the Council be conveyed to the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The Board has at last seen its way to afford students preparing for public health diplomas opportunities of studying methods of administration at fever hospitals, about which the Council has been greatly exercised for some time.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The question of finances was the weightiest matter under consideration on Saturday. Sir Victor Horsley, Chairman of the Financial Relations Committee, brought up a report which recommended several practical economies; and the President submitted for consideration an "exhaustive memorandum on the present unsatisfactory financial condition of the Council and the causes which have led to it," as the basis of an appeal which it is proposed to lay before the Privy Council. The Incorporated Law Society, the President pointed out in his Memorandum, which exercised a jurisdiction analogous to that of the G.M.C. over the members of its profession, had lately received from the Treasury an annual grant. Dr. Windle supplied another

parallel in the Teachers' Registration Council. The President's memorandum was received and entered on the minutes.

Dr. Norman Moore said, as he has said before, that the Council has no right to ask for public money. The last meetings had shown that they did not manage their business satisfactorily. Penal cases had been brought before them with flaws in the way they were presented, so that the Council's time was wasted. He added that the Council had in a variety of ways endeavoured to grasp powers which were not within their province. Mr. Brown also thought that the time had not arrived for making an appeal for money: he never remembered a session which afforded such glaring instances of penal cases brought before the Council which had nothing tangible to support them. If penal cases were referred to the consideration of their several branch Councils, the expenses would be infinitely less. The President reminded the Council, with regard to the reflections suggested on the Penal Cases Committee, that the latter could only act as a grand jury, and determine if there was a *prima facie* case. Cases must be threshed out in Council, when evidence was given which the committee could not have.

Sir J. Tuke, M.P., pointed out that in asking the Treasury for a grant the Council would be subject to the review of Parliament, and to that extent would sacrifice its independence.

Dr. Pye-Smith was of opinion that the Council spent too much time on unprofitable wrangling, and doubted whether they could offer complete justification for their expenditure. He was for "peace, retrenchment, and reform." Dr. McVail also spoke at considerable length, urging postponement for two or three years.

Sir Victor Horsley, in reply to Sir J. Tuke, said the Council had no independence. Its expenditure at the present time might at any moment be challenged. He reminded Dr. Pye Smith that there was another blessed word, and that was "efficiency." The President's memorandum would, for the first time, draw attention to the Council's financial position. If there were delay till the cycle of inspections was over, the Council would only have three or four thousand pounds. They could not realise their assets; if their premises were sold they would have to meet in the middle of Oxford Street. (A member: "In Hyde Park.")

The memorandum was adopted with but three dissentients. The recommendations embodied in the report were then taken *seriatim*. The suggestion that the Council meet at 1.30 and sit till 6.30 did not find favour with the majority, though twelve zealous members voted for the motion. It was agreed, however, that the Standing Committee should meet at noon on the first day. The Council also carried the motion that all travelling-expenses be limited to the actual outlay, together with a guinea for incidental expenses to and from London, in accordance with the practice of the public services. The minor economies were also sanctioned of the issue of 200 copies only of the yearly volume of minutes and 1,000 volumes of the Medical Register, and the price of the Register was raised from 6s. to 10s. 6d. At Dr. Mackay's suggestion, the fee for re-registration and the fee for registering each additional qualification was raised from 5s. to 20s. This, he had worked out, would raise a yearly sum of 680l. The President remarked that in Vol. 1 of the minutes in 1858 it was moved that the fee for re-registering additional qualifications should be raised from 5s. to 1l. It was negatived, and with true conservatism the fee had ever since remained at 5s.

The Finance Committee reported that the income of the general and branch councils for the year ending December 31, 1902, was 8,591l. 8s. 7d., while the expenditure for the same period was 9,924l. 6s. 8d., showing a deficit on the year's working of 1,332l. 18s. 1d. The report was received; and it was resolved to make a grant of 300l. towards the expenses of the Irish branch council for the current year.

The Dental Education and Examination Committee presented a report, in which they dealt with the provisions of an Act relating to Dentistry, South Australia, 1902, and an Act to provide for the registration of dentists qualified to practise in Queensland, 1902, and stated that the stringency of the provisions of the two Acts rendered the prohibition of the improper use of titles almost tantamount to a direct prohibition of unqualified practice. The report was adopted.

After some formal business the Council adjourned during a thunderstorm, just in time for the Whitsuntide holiday.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. A. M. POST (LIMITED), of 96 Leadenhall Street, E.C., inform us that the "C. B. Q." tablets and liniments may be had promptly either direct from themselves or through the wholesale houses. These goods bear a good profit to the retailer.

THE Anglo-American Optical Company, 47 Hatton Garden, E.C., wish us to state, in contradiction to trade rumours, that they do not contemplate purchasing any other optical business, and that Mr. Guy E. Druiff is not connected with any other firm than theirs.

MESSRS. AYRTON, SAUNDERS & KEMP, Liverpool, ask us to intimate that owing to the large number of letters of congratulation they have received from all parts of the Kingdom it has been impossible to reply to each one, and they wish us to thank their numerous correspondents. Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp also ask us to state that the slight delay that has occurred in the execution of orders has been unavoidable, and will not occur in future.

SERUMS AND ANTITOXINS.—Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., commercial agents for the Liverpool Institute of Comparative Pathology, call our attention to a series of descriptive circulars which they have issued about serums and antitoxins. It is important that pharmacists should be ready to supply these therapeutic agents, and medical men naturally expect a chemist to follow every new development in medicine. The circulars give concise particulars of the origin of each serum and full directions as to administration.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Institute Schimmelpfeng, which has been sent us, gives particulars of the opening of the Constantinople office, and of negotiations which the Institute have had with the Russian and Roumanian Governments in reference to mercantile reporting. In Russian Government circles apprehension is felt that the establishment of a bureau of commercial information "might at times be used as a cloak for blackmailing the public." A like objection is apparently the cause of permission being refused to establish an office in Roumania.

"PHOTOGRAPHY WITH ROLL FILMS" is the title of the latest Primus handbook issued by Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, E.C.



The book, which runs to 196 pages, is written by Mr. John McIntosh, and is illustrated by half-tone and line blocks in a very effective manner. As far as we have dipped into the book, the instructions seem to be given in a particularly clear style. At the present time, when there is something of a boom in films, the book ought to be a good seller. The price at which it retails is 1s. The illustration shows the kind of cover, but does not convey an adequate impression of

the sage green buckram in which the book is bound.

A SUNDRIES-LIST.—A nicely printed and bountifully illustrated price-list of sundries and specialties comes to us from Mr. William Toogood, of Heddon Street, Regent Street, W. Mr. Toogood is agent, as everyone knows, for E. B. Estes & Sons, of New York, the manufacturers of turned-wood boxes; but he is agent, besides, for many other chemists' articles in everyday use, as well as others not so universally known. He is likewise the proprietor and manufacturer of many specialties, such as Dr. Spencer Thomson's oro-nasal inhaler, the Burlington feeding-bottles, a registered milk sample-bottle and food sample-jar, and patent earthenware covered pots. There is a page of "specialties for the dispensing-counter" which alone will prove interesting to the pharmacist, and a perusal of the 142 other pages will repay the seeker after novelties.

Birth.

GRICE.—At 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on May 13, the wife of W. T. Grice (of Smith, Stanistreet & Co.), a son.

Marriages.

SMITH—ELLIOTT.—At St. Paul's Church, York, on May 30, by the Rev. J. Topham, James Smith (of Messrs. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Limited, Leeds), to Emma Elliott, of York.

SOUTHALL—SMITH.—At Norwich, last week, Frederick Louis Southall, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Frank de Carle Smith, of Smith & Son, wholesale druggists, Norwich. (See also page 913.)

TAYLOR—AYLAND.—On June 3, at St. Mark's Church, Newport-upon-Usk, by the Rev. Thomas L. Lister, Archibald Leonard Taylor, pharmacist, Royal Infirmary, Bristol, to Annie (Nancie), eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Ayland, of Newport.

Deaths.

CLARKSON.—At Tottenham, on May 23, Mr. Thomas Clarkson, chemist and druggist. Aged 61.

HAMER.—Suddenly at Churchtown, near Southport, on June 3, from heart-failure, Mr. Joseph Armitstead Hamer, chemist and druggist.

HANCORN.—At Wye Villa, Bridge Street, Hereford, on May 13, Mr. John Thomas Hancorn, chemist and druggist. Aged 67.

ROBERTS.—At Llanfairfechan, Carnarvonshire, on May 22 Mr. Robert B. Roberts, chemist and druggist. Aged 60.

Recent Wills.

ALDERMAN.—The will of the late Mr. John Thomas Alderman, of 21 Gainsborough Road, Bow, London, E. (formerly a representative of Messrs. Davy, Hill & Co.), who died on December 14, 1902, has been proved by his widow, Mrs. Fanny Alderman. The gross value of the estate was 449l. 19s. 5d., and the net personalty 418l. 16s. 11d.

GUDGEN.—The will of the late Mr. Frederick George Gudgen, chemist and druggist, of Woodstock, Oxon, who died on October 11, 1902, has been proved at the Oxford District Registry, the sole executrix being his widow, Mrs. Charlotte Gudgen, of Dorking. The gross amount of the estate was 1,431l. 10s. 9d., including net personalty 892l. 14s. 8d.

HIGGINS.—Letters of administration to the estate of the late Mr. James Higgins, chemist and druggist, of 26 Upper Montague Street, W., who died on October 29, 1902, have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Matilda Higgins. The gross estate is valued at 4,565l. 1s. 9d., and the net personalty 3,310l. 13s. 9d.

SEATON.—The will of the late Mr. Alderman John Love Seaton, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, and founder of the firm of J. L. Seaton & Co., oil-refiners, Hull, has been proved at 51,713l. gross, the net personalty being 40,996l. His executors are his son, Mr. Robert Cooper Seaton, tutor, Mr. Thomas Ryder Runtun, and Mr. Richard Hill Dawe, solicitor to the Great Northern Railway and late Town Clerk of Hull, to the last-named of whom the testator bequeathed 400l., and to the other two executors 200l. He left numerous family bequests.

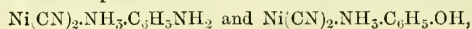
TUCKER.—The will of the late Mr. Elwin James Tucker, chemist and druggist, of 203 and 205 Whitecross Street, Finsbury, has been proved at 1,319l. gross.

Scientific Progress.

Alcohol-reaction.—Garard finds (*J. de Chim. et de Phar.*, 1903, No. 8) that if concentrated sulphuric acid is mixed with 5 to 10 per cent. solution of potassium nitrite, and a few drops of ether added, the mixture becomes blue in colour. The reaction appears to be common to the alcohols, their esters and aldehydes. It is best done at between 15° C. and 30° C.

Aldehyde-reaction.—Mix 5 c.c. of an aldehyde solution and 5 c.c. of water in a test-tube, and add a crystal of phenylhydrazin oxalate; warm on a spirit lamp, agitating so as to dissolve the oxalate. Add 10 c.c. of 10-per cent. potash-solution, close the tube with an indiarubber stopper and shake, when a beautiful rose colour develops. This, according to Riegler (*Zeitsch. für Anal. Chem.*, 1903, No. 3), is common to the aldehydes, and the reaction is given by as little as 5 centigrams of aldehyde.

Some Abnormal Nickel Compounds.—Some years ago Hofmann and Küspert prepared a crystalline compound by passing coal gas through an ammoniacal solution of a nickel salt. This body appeared to have the composition $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot \text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, and to be a true molecular combination of nickel, cyanide, ammonia, and benzene. In conjunction with Hüttlen, Hofmann (*Berichte*, 1903, 1149) has now prepared the corresponding nickel compounds with aniline and phenol. It has the formula



thus proving the existence of a remarkable series of organic combinations with the metal nickel.

Antiarin.—This is the name given by C. G. Seligmann to a glucoside which he has extracted from ipoh, the Kenyah dart-poison made from the crude sap of *Antiaris toxicaria* (*B.M.J.*, 1903, i, 1,129). By treating ipoh with boiling benzene for two days and extracting the dried residue in water, he obtained a dark-brown fluid almost free from resins, which was then treated with basic lead acetate and sulphuretted hydrogen, in the usual manner, so that ultimately he obtained from alcoholic solution antiarin, in the form of needle-shaped crystals or sometimes flat plates with a not quite sharp melting-point between 208° and 215° C. The substance so obtained was found to be a nitrogen-free glucoside which on hydrolysis split into a reducing-sugar and a yellowish body, which, unlike the products of the hydrolysis of other poisons of the digitalis group, was quite inert. Upon analysis, the preparation gave results which agree best with the formula $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_8$. This result is at variance with Kiliani's. The rest of Dr. Seligmann's paper deals with the physiological action of ipoh and antiarin.

Business Changes.

MR. W. T. HARLOW, chemist, Fleetwood, has opened a new shop at 15 Dickson Road, Blackpool.

MR. ANDREW GEDDES, of Bonnybridge, N.B., is opening a pharmacy at Main Street, Camelon, Stirlingshire.

THE business of the late Mr. W. Slack, chemist, at 142 Walmer Road, Notting Hill, W., has been sold, and will be carried on in future under the style of Watson's Drug-stores.

MR. H. L. HUNT, chemist and druggist, London Street, Reading, has acquired the prescription-books and recipes of Mr. W. H. Mallaband, pharmaceutical chemist, King's Road, Reading.

MR. C. W. COOKE, chemist, who recently took over Mr. Jeans's business at 323 Park Road, Liverpool, has just removed his stock and fixtures to a new shop in Birkenhead Road, Hoylake, Cheshire.

MR. F. W. GOODNESS, chemist and druggist, Leicester, and Mr. C. J. Wathes, chemist and druggist, Long Eaton, have opened a business at Uppingham Road, Leicester, under the style of Goodness (Limited).

MR. A. STEPHEN, chemist, Freehold Street, Liverpool, has recently acquired the business at 70 Prescott Road, Liverpool, from the late proprietor, Mr. W. Jones, who has removed to his other business (Betts & Co.), in St. James Place, Liverpool.

THE old-established business in Margate known as the Central Pharmacy has recently been purchased by Mr. R. H. Gibbs, of Cheltenham, the retiring proprietor (Mr. W. S. Harvey, chemist and druggist) having conducted it for twenty-nine years.

Pharmaceutical Book-plates.



The book-plate used for the books of the library of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Bern gives an old alchemist and a glimpse of the Swiss town.

(Contributions to this column are invited by the Editor.)

New Books.

Blair, A. A. *Chemical Analysis of Iron: Complete Account of all Best-known Methods for Analysis of Iron, Steel, Pig-iron, Iron Ore, &c.* 8½ × 6½. Pp. 320. 18s. net. (Lippincott.)

Clowes and Coleman's *Quantitative Chemical Analysis*. 6th ed Post 8vo. 10s. (J. & A. Churchill.)

Dowse, T. S. *Pocket Therapist: Dictionary of Disease and its Treatment*. 3rd ed. 12mo. 6s. 6d. (J. Wright.)

Gray, J. *Electrical Influence Machines: their Historical Development and Modern Forms*. 2nd ed. 7 × 4½. Pp. 312. 5s. (Whittaker.)

Harris, W. *Practical Chemistry: a Laboratory Course for Secondary Day Schools and Evening Schools*. Part 1, 1s.; Part 2, 1s. 6d.; Part 3, 1s. 6d. Cr. 8vo. (Whittaker.)

International Homœopathic Directory. Ninth year of issue. Pp. 117. 2s. net. (London Homœopathic Publishing Company.) [This little book increases in comprehensiveness and thus in usefulness. The names and addresses of homœopathic physicians and chemists all over the world are included, and the list grows annually. This year the compilers have added Brazil and extended their list in the German Empire. There is also a new section dealing with American physicians.]

Shenstone, W. A. *Course of Practical Chemistry*. 7½ × 4½. Pp. 146. 1s. 6d. (E. Arnold.)

Williams, H. *Mechanical Refrigeration: Practical Intro to Study of Cold Storage and Ice-making*. 7½ × 5. Pp. 420. 10s. 6d. (Whittaker.)

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

The Medical Council's Protest

against the Pharmacy Bill, addressed to the Privy Council, will not oil the wheels of our legislative chariot; at the same time, no serious harm will result. The omission of any saving clause in reference to dispensing by medical men was, I suppose, an oversight; it can hardly be imagined that the Pharmaceutical Council seriously contemplated such an Armageddon as would have been the consequence of arraying apothecaries, surgeons, and physicians along with Mr. Boot and Mr. Gilhooly against us; the insanity of such a policy would have eclipsed its heroism. The oversight can hardly be excused or even accounted for on the ground of hurry, but some good apology ought to be found, for we shall need the help of our medical friends in the coming combat, and they ought to be made to realise that it is to their interest to support us.

What will Happen

will be that the Privy Council will send a copy of the Medical Council's resolution to the Pharmaceutical Council and ask for observations. The Pharmaceutical Council will reply repudiating any design of encroaching on medical rights; the Privy Council will convey this assurance to the Medical Council; and there, possibly, "the incident will be terminated." Of course, a couple of post-cards could have disposed of the business in two days, but that is not how Councils work. This little affair when it is ended will probably have occupied 50% worth of the Medical Council's time, 25% worth of the Privy Council's, and 10% worth of the Pharmaceutical Council's. If it should help the Bill on a few steps towards a Select Committee, our share of the 85% at least will have been well spent.

People are not Bound

to acquaint themselves with our demands, but they have no right to criticise those demands until they have at least read them. Sir Victor Horsley, who said the British Medical Association, of which he is an active member, had been moving in the matter of the Pharmacy Bill for the past two months, actually told the Medical Council that the Bill is an outcome of the report of a Departmental Committee. I quoted lately the condemnation of the measure expressed by the organ of the Co-operative Stores on the ground that it aimed to prevent the sale of packed medicines by others than chemists. Now I have received a cutting from a paper called the *Hardware Trade Journal*, which has been startled into opposition to the Bill by "a very able letter from the pen of Mr. Thos. G. Dobbs," who, it appears, "has ruthlessly revealed the real nature of our Bill." We all know Thos. G.'s glib pen, but probably he is not responsible for the hardware man's excited denunciation of our scheme "threatening the tendency of other traders adding to their businesses a photographic department." Mr. Hardware has sense enough to concede that it is right that the sale of deadly poisons such as mercuric chloride and cyanide of potassium should be confined to chemists, but he protests violently against what he conceives to be our attempt "to place an embargo upon such common articles as pyrogallie acid, sulphocyanide of ammonium, and other like things." He ought to have informed his readers that these are not new kinds of tintacks, and it would have been only fair if he had ascertained before condemning it that the Bill makes no proposal of any kind about them. But that would have barred his peroration beginning "No! emphatically no; this Bill must not pass"; concluding with suitable fireworks of the Britons never, never, never pattern.

Wholesale Price-lists

are not deserving, I think, of the slight censure implied in "Ordinary Retailer's" letter. When I look at my drawerful of them and reflect on my daily, almost hourly, reference to one or other of them, and the immense use they are to me, I am smitten with remorse at the sense of the tiny return I can make to the many firms who so liberally provide me with these most valuable compilations. The cross-references, too, which trouble "O. R.," comfort me; my apprentice and I are continually forgetting what is the chemical name for antifebrin, but the price-list remembers it for us. I doubt whether I have lost twenty minutes all my life over these cross-references; and those twenty minutes have not been wasted. One little suggestion to firms who issue periodical price-lists may be permitted. It is that they should preface their quotations by some useful comments based on their experience. I recall one drug-list and one patent-medicine list in which notes of the kind I suggest appear, and I fancy those lists are more eagerly opened than others. It is hardly safe to give "tips" about buying, and the notes I suggest should be distinct from recommendations of "our own" products. But wholesale men get to know such a lot of facts which would be of value to us retailers that it is a pity they do not take the opportunities they have of imparting some. Think what a lot of trade information concerning sundries Messrs. Maw could give us once a quarter.

The Census Returns

giving summaries of the conditions of the people of England and Wales, which have just appeared, furnish some interesting information concerning chemists and druggists. There were in these countries in 1901, I find, 25,343 males and 3,105 females engaged in our business. Of the males 4,522 were described as "employers," 4,155 as "working on own account," 16,279 as "working for employers," and 387 who are un luminously classified as "others or no statement." If we may assume that those "working on own account" were chemists who kept shops but had no assistants, as distinguished from "employers," the statistics are valuable; but I am afraid the series of figures is vitiated by a partial blending of the wholesale with the retail trade. The ladies, whose numerical strength is surprising if not ominous, comprised 111 "employers" and 164 "working on own account." These deducted, left nearly 3,000 coming on; a sufficiently formidable prospect for the rival sex. There were 112 male chemists and druggists and 54 female ones between the ages of 10 and 14, and another 320 and 133 respectively between 14 and 15. From 25 to 35 was the age at which male chemists were most numerous, 6,935 of the total being returned as between these ages. More than a third of the ladies (1,146) were between 15 and 20 years of age, and from that period their numbers rapidly decrease, consequent, probably, on happy casualties. There was one "married or widowed" lady chemist between 15 and 20, 13 between 20 and 25, 60 between 25 and 35, 83 between 35 and 45, 116 between 45 and 55, 82 between 55 and 65, 47 between 65 and 75, and 12 75 years old and upwards.

The Great London Stores

appear to have touched the summit of their glory, and to have started on the downward slope. Elaborate tables published in last week's *Statist* giving the figures compiled from the last ten annual reports of the Army and Navy, the Civil Service Supply, the Civil Service Co-operative, the Army and Navy Auxiliary, the Junior Army and Navy, and the New Civil Service Associations, indicate this tendency. The total sales of these six stores reached in 1900 the enormous figure of 6,968,921. That was the highest point reached. In 1901 the sales declined to 6,939,492, and last year the total was 6,915,649. Very gradually, however, the ratio of gross profit on sales has been increased. In the early eighties it was only about 8 per cent.; in 1902 it was 14.26 per cent. Salaries last year cost 6.30 per cent. of the sales, rent, taxes, &c., 1.10 per cent., directors' fees one-third of 1 per cent. The net profit realised by the six stores named represented 4.64 per cent. on the sales. The Army and Navy Stores, which has built up its vast business on an initial capital of 60,000 (on which a dividend of 262½ per cent. was paid in respect of last year's business), borrows 250,000. on debentures at 3 per cent., and holds more than 600,000. of its customers' cash on deposit.

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"It is the cheapest pharmaceutical text-book in the English language, as well as one which physicians and pharmacists could least do without."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, February 25th, 1899.

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Editorial Comments.

The New President.

OUR "Old Man Eloquent" has been elected to the Presidency of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Those who know Mr. Samuel Ralph Atkins will best appreciate what this means. No man in the public life of British pharmacy has been so gifted by Nature with the poetry of speech as Mr. Atkins, and never when he has been called upon, at short notice or long, to use his gift has he failed to carry his hearers with him. And the speech is backed by virile sagacity, by knowledge of affairs and men resulting through lengthy acquaintance with pharmaceutical institutions and municipal administration, by kindness of heart, and intimate acquaintance with pharmaceutical practice and trade. We rather fear that the honour comes seven years too late. There was an opportunity, when

Mr. Carteighe retired from the presidency, to make Mr. Atkins his successor, but the Council was then somewhat more tightly tied to tradition than it is now, and had not the courage to elect a provincial President. Mr. Atkins is a pharmacist of exactly fifty years' standing; he passed the Major examination in July, 1853. He has always been a zealous supporter of the Society as Local Secretary for Salisbury and as a speaker at the annual meetings. He has served the Society as a councillor since 1876, having at the election in 1874 been unsuccessful. Mr. Atkins filled the position of Vice-President from 1882 to 1883, and has been Treasurer since 1899. He has been a member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference since its initiation, and was President in 1887, when the Conference met at Manchester. The Conference "brought him out," speeches on pharmaceutical ethics in 1871 and 1872 having given him the opportunity of showing his *confrères* his rare gifts of originality and oratory. He "comes into his kingdom" at an age when the cares of office will tend to hang heavy upon him, but at a moment when the Council collectively should be able to lighten the presidency of much of the detail that has hitherto burdened the office. The new system of committees which is inaugurated this week has been devised for the purpose of getting more efficient work from the members of the Council generally. Until now, committees have been presided over by the President or Vice-President, who have thus been the actual controllers of all the business done. Under the new scheme members who appear to have special qualifications for sections of the work are appointed chairmen of the committees, and it is understood that more active participation in the work done will be expected from the members of the committees. We are not in a position to say how this will be effected, or what "more active participation" implies relatively, but we feel that the scheme ought to lighten the work of the President, and, therefore, that Mr. Atkins approaches the office with the assurance that his colleagues will unite with him to make his period of office, however serious the responsibility, not the least brilliant in the history of the Society.

Naming Remedies.

THE decision by the Divisional Court in the case of "pure gum pastilles: influenza," is, we believe, likely to affect the use of such titles as the "Cough-mixture" and "Influenza-pastilles." The Board of Inland Revenue have for many years permitted such denominations. We say "permitted" advisedly, for the Somerset House authorities have never concealed their opinion that articles denominated according to the names of ailments are, strictly speaking, liable; and, apart from usage to the contrary, it is difficult to find any argument to refute that opinion. It will be remembered that in the case stated for the High Court the following passages occurred, which were read and emphasised by the Solicitor-General on March 26:—

In further support of his case the respondent relied upon the instructions of the Board of Inland Revenue to their officers dated January, 1902, a printed copy of which was produced, containing the following passage:—

"The Board recognise the necessity that exists for giving to a preparation such a designation or name as shall distinguish it from other medicines, and they do not attribute any further meaning to such words as cough-mixture, liver-pills, lip-salve, teething-powders, corn-paint, &c."

It was further contended that the words "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers" did not refer to any distemper, malady, ailment, or complaint affecting the human body, and that the word "influenza" alone did not constitute a holding-out or recommendation.

We considered that the words "delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers" were not definitely connected with the word

"influenza," and that by themselves they contained no mention of any ailment incident to or affecting the human body, and that the word "influenza" alone did not constitute a holding-out or recommendation that the pastilles were beneficial for the prevention, cure, &c., and thereupon we found, as already set forth in our affidavit to the King's Bench Division in this case, and dated May 1, 1902, "that the said words upon the aforesaid label did not in fact hold out or recommend to the public any nostrum, proprietary medicine, or specific, or that the pastilles were beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper within the meaning of the said Act, and we accordingly dismissed the information."

The Solicitor-General argued that the meaning of the word "influenza" was holding out the pastilles as a specific for influenza, and in the course of Mr. Asquith's reference to the Board's general observations on the Medicine-stamp Acts the following dialogue took place:

Mr. Asquith: It seems to me that if you want to say a thing is to be used as a cough-mixture you are not to hold out and treat it as a specific for coughs.

The Lord Chief Justice: I do not know what that means. You do not give any further meaning to it.

Mr. Asquith: It means "Do not prosecute," I suppose.

The Solicitor-General: Well, *I will take care, my Lord, if I can, that that observation will not be open in future.*

The Divisional Court, through the Lord Chief Justice, held that the Magistrates ought to have convicted. It will be noted that immediately before the decision, when he did not know whether he would lose or not, the Solicitor-General indicated that such titles as "cough-mixture" would be stopped. The decision brings this into clear relief. We understand that the Board of Inland Revenue had not arrived at any decision upon the matter, but it is useful to note that the administration of revenue laws has frequently been changed by High Court decisions. Before such decisions the revenue authorities have acted according to their legal advice, but after the decisions they have no option, and, unless the law is amended, they must act according to the settled cases. This practice applies in the present instance. We think it will be agreed that the taxation of such titles as "cough-mixture," "headache-pills," and many others that are descriptive, would be a public calamity in some respects. But the decision in the ammoniated tincture of quinine case may save the situation. Although chemists and druggists will apparently be precluded from vending unstamped preparations denominated by the names of the ailments, the decision in regard to "known, admitted, and approved" remedies should enable them to sell these preparations unstamped, provided the labels set forth the composition of the articles—*e.g.*, as in the case of the stock label for compound syrup of hypophosphites, or the readily available source of the formula—*e.g.*,

THE COLD REMEDY.

(*Tr. Quinin. Ammon., B.P.*)

In order to ascertain the official views on the matter, we recently addressed the following letter to the Board:

To the Secretary,
Inland Revenue,
Somerset House, W.C.

May 12, 1903.

SIR,—We desire to thank you for your letter of May 11 informing us of the Board of Inland Revenue's decision respecting future practice arising from the decision in the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*.

May we again ask your advice in regard to the decision in the case of *Ransom v. Sanguinetti*? We have understood that the object of the proceedings in this case was to demonstrate that the defendant by using the phrase "Delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers" made a dutiable recommendation of the pastilles sold; but as the case developed it appeared that the defendant had, by using the word "Influenza," held out the pure gum pastilles as a remedy for that ailment. If the phrase "Delightfully," &c., had not been used proceedings would not have been taken. In the case stated two offences were specified—first, holding out, and second, recommending. In the course of the argument before the Divisional Court reference was made by Mr.

Asquith to the Board's permission of such titles as "Cough-mixture," whereupon the Lord Chief Justice asked what was meant, and Mr. Asquith said, "It means 'Do not prosecute,' I suppose," and the Solicitor-General remarked, "Well, I will take care, my Lord, if I can, that that observation will not be open in the future." We gather from this that if the appeal had failed the Solicitor-General would have advised that such titles as "Cough-mixture" or "Pure gum pastilles, Influenza," should henceforth be dutiable. Now, the decision of the Court, followed as it has been by the conviction of the defendant, leaves us in doubt as to whether the result is to be regarded solely as deciding the question of recommendation, or whether it also makes the use of such titles as "Pure gum pastilles, Influenza," and "Cough-mixture" dutiable descriptions. The Lord Chief Justice's remarks, in giving judgment, were not quite clear on the point, and he appeared to have solely in his mind the matter of recommendation as if the label had read "Pure gum pastilles, delightfully soothing to singers and public speakers who are suffering from influenza," but we are also aware that the judgment must be taken as upon the case stated. Hence our difficulty.

May we suggest that the ambiguity might be taken advantage of to continue the practice which the Commissioners have so long permitted—namely, the denomination of certain medicines by the names of ailments? The Commissioners are so well aware of the practice and its utility that we need say nothing in explanation of it, except that the abolition of the privilege would in the first instance involve the drug-trade in a serious outlay for new labels and the like, because the bulk of the business done in medicines of this character is of such a nature that it cannot bear stamp-duty. Much of the business is in the nature of working-class trade, and consists of sales of a few pennyworths at a time, people going in for 2d. or 3d. worth of cough-mixture for a child, and any other simple remedies of that nature, examples of which we need not multiply. Any alternative titles that we have thought of would not meet the difficulty without the addition of words or phrases which properly would be regarded as recommendations—e.g.,

IPPECACUANHA AND SQUILL SYRUP,

For Children.

Dose for a cough: Half to a whole teaspoonful every four hours

CHILDREN'S ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

Dose: A teaspoonful after each loose motion.

It is probable that the Commissioners have considered this matter, and if they have come to any decision upon it, we should be glad if you would let us know what it is.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THE EDITOR.

To this we have received the following letter, which puts at rest any doubts which may have been held by the trade on the point:

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Stamps.

INLAND REVENUE,
SOMERSET HOUSE,
LONDON, W.C.

3rd June, 1903.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to inform you that, after a careful consideration of the recent decisions of *Ransom v. Sanguinetti* and of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*, they have decided not to press for payment of medicine-stamp duty in cases where an article is sold by a duly qualified chemist or druggist under such a designation as "cough-mixture," provided that the composition of the article is fully disclosed in the label, or that the article is prepared in accordance with a formula in the *British Pharmacopoeia* or other well-known book of reference, and that a statement to that effect is inserted in the label.

Where, however, such words as "cough-mixture" are used without a statement of the ingredients from which the article is prepared, the Board feel that they have no alternative but to hold that liability to duty is incurred.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

H. BARTLETT,

Assistant Secretary.

Chemists should, in consequence, carefully revise their slip labels, to see that none of the preparations for which the labels are intended are, in consequence of the wording, liable to stamp-duty. We shall be pleased to give our opinion on any points which appear to our readers to be ambiguous.

Pigottite.

From Mr. J. W. Wetherell, Carbis Bay, Lelant, Cornwall, we have received a specimen of pigottite, a rare and curious mineral only found in Cornwall, and recently re-discovered. It is remarkable as being the only mineral that assumes a "mimetic" form. Various rock-forms occur, some of which show beautiful wood-like structure, others a flow structure, and some are arborescent. In thin flakes—which are conchoidal—the colour varies between a rich ruby red and orange yellow. The mineral is easily scratched and very brittle. Pigottite is soluble in water containing a little dilute H_2SO_4 . The colour of a solution containing a trace of prussiate of potash is a brownish yellow at first, then becomes a dark green, and after a few hours precipitates a fine cerulean blue, much appreciated by artists. Possibly the intermediate green colour is caused by the fine particles of blue mixing with the yellow. About forty years ago a full investigation and description of this mineral was published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, and a later paper by Mr. Creighton appeared in the *Geological Magazine*, with an illustration by Henry Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S., of one of the "mimetic" specimens. The mineral is somewhat like aloes in appearance and fracture.

Trade of Cape Colony.

It was quite expected that there would be a considerable increase in the trade of South Africa last year, judging from the periodical returns, and it is gratifying to learn from the complete figures relating to the trade of Cape Colony for the twelve months which ended on December 31, 1902, that the expectation has been fully realised. The merchandise imported amounted in value to 29,575,000*l.*, as compared with 19,745,000*l.* in 1901, an increase of nearly 50 per cent., and the total exports of merchandise amounted to 15,833,000*l.*, against 10,173,000*l.* In imports there was a gain under every head, with the solitary exception of dynamite and blasting-compounds. The items showing the greatest increase were provisions, machinery, hardware, wearing-apparel, and all those articles that a recuperating land needs. The value of the drugs and chemicals imported was 422,000*l.*, against 293,000*l.* in 1901; and of oilmen's stores (which include many lines a druggist carries) over a million sterling was imported. Soap and candle imports were 293,000*l.*, compared with 232,000*l.*; paints and colours, 111,000*l.*, against 70,000*l.*; and cocoa, chocolate, and confectionery, 233,000*l.*, against 228,000*l.* in 1901. In addition to the above, the articles imported for the Colonial Government amounted to 2,500,000*l.*, and specie 2,111,000*l.*, making a grand total of 34,220,000*l.* In the case of exports, the increase was almost accounted for by raw gold and diamonds. Figures relating to the trade of the Transvaal during January, 1903, also show a remarkable vitality, inasmuch as the imports amounted to 2,163,000*l.*, against 785,000*l.* in 1902, or an increase of 170 per cent. The imports of drugs and chemicals were valued at 50,000*l.*, against 40,000*l.*

Poisons Regulations for Doctors.

The death of Councillor Hothersall, of Blackburn, through the mistake of his doctor in wrongly labelling a liniment (see *C. & D.*, May 30, page 853), has given chemists throughout the country an opportunity of "rubbing in" the danger of dispensing by doctors. Writing to the *Staffordshire Sentinel*, with reference to the case, Mr. R. G. Emery, chemist and druggist, Stoke-on-Trent, pointed out the inconsistency of the poison laws as applied to chemists and doctors. We are constantly reading, said Mr. Emery, of the fatal consequences arising from doctors habitually keeping deadly poisons on the same shelves or in close proximity to harmless drugs, as well as of employing the same kind of bottles for lotion, liniment, or medicine for internal use. In the case

under consideration the doctor appears to have dispensed three scheduled poisons (aconite, belladonna, and chloroform) in a bottle exactly similar to that in which he had sent out a mixture to be taken. Wrong labels were attached to the bottles, and the patient lost his life, through the dispenser, in the first place, not using a suitable vessel for the liniment, and, in the second place, by the non-adoption of the regulations imposed on, and faithfully adhered to by, chemists. Mr. Emery made no comment on the finding of the jury and the sympathy extended to the doctor, but wondered what would have happened had the mistake been made by a chemist. He enclosed a copy of the "laws regulating the dispensing and storing of poisons," which the editor has printed in full for the benefit of his readers.

Mr. Emery has written a similar letter to the *Liverpool Daily Post*, the moral to his mind being that the doctor should prescribe, the chemist should dispense; they both qualify for their respective spheres, and the sooner the public can educate itself to this fact the better it will be for all concerned. We shall then have, he thought, far fewer cases of "deaths by misadventure." The fact speaks for itself that the doctor would be a check on the chemist and the chemist on the doctor, and thus the public safety to a much greater extent be assured. In conclusion he asks what his brother pharmacists in Liverpool have to say about it?

A Students' Debate.

The *Manchester Medical Students' Gazette* contains a report of a debate on "The Relation of Pharmacy to Medicine," embodying some common-sense remarks which should be instructive to the elders of the medical profession. Mr. F. J. Walton, who opened the discussion, pointed out that the practice of prescribing expensive proprietary articles had a tendency to drive patients suffering from slight ailments to the chemist's shop for medicine, instead of to the doctor. The common-sense view of chemists' prescribing is that slight ailments can very well be attended to by the pharmacist, but it is distinctly wrong for a chemist to overstep his legitimate calling, and undertake the treatment of serious illness. An harmonious arrangement, by which the chemist dispenses and the doctor prescribes, would be best for both parties. The advantages were thus put by Mr. Walton:

1. The medical man is relieved from the burden of dispensing himself.
2. The dispensing is better done.
3. It would tend to increase the art of prescribing, which is in danger of being lost.
4. It is fair and equitable.
5. It gives the doctor a wider range of drugs to choose from, not limiting him to those he has in stock.

A resolution embodying these sentiments was unanimously carried.

QUININE FOR CHILDREN.—M. Borde states that to administer sulphate of quinine to children, a good plan is to mix 1 gram of sulphate (in a mortar) with 8 grams of olive oil. Twenty drops of this mixture will contain 5 centigrams of quinine salts. This mixture may be poured into a tablespoonful of sugared milk and will easily be swallowed. A draught of any liquid may follow to remove any trace of bitterness from the child's palate—and temper.

IMPORTED PERFUMES.—The full Board of Reappraisal of the United States General Appraisers have rejected the appeal of Victor Klotz (the successor of the French perfumer, Ed. Pinaud) in regard to the importation of certain perfumery compounds (see *C. & D.*, May 16, page 776). When the Klotz compounds were before the General Appraiser that official advanced values by adding profits of 8 and 17 per cent. The Board of Reappraisal have now added 25 per cent to the cost of production in lieu of the 8 per cent. specified in the invoice, which substantially sustains the action of the Appraiser.

The Pharmacy Bill.

THE following is the letter which has been sent to all the members of Parliament by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is a counterblast to the circular which Mr. Jesse Boot favoured the members with a few weeks ago:

It has come to the knowledge of my Council and myself that the clause of the Pharmacy Bill, now before the House of Commons, which is most likely to excite opposition is Clause 7, which provides that whenever the business of a chemist and druggist (including the sale of poisons) is carried on by a company, the control of such business shall be in the hands of a director or directors, who, or all of whom, must be qualified. It may be useful if I state briefly the reasons which have induced the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to submit this proposal to Parliament.

The Pharmacy Act of 1863, which governs the business of chemists and druggists and the retail sale of poisons, requires that the person who keeps the open shop, as well as every person who actually sells poisons, shall be qualified. The Act was the outcome of the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which in 1865 was convinced by the evidence of Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, the famous toxicologist; Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Simon, then medical adviser to the Privy Council; Dr. Quain, F.R.S., and others, that the limitation of the sale of poisons to certain specially qualified persons was a matter of urgent importance. This principle was embodied in the statute named, and has since been adopted in the Pharmacy Act for Ireland, and in Pharmacy Acts and Ordinances in nearly all parts of the British Empire. Everywhere the qualification of the owner or owners of the business where poisons are sold is insisted upon. And the necessity for this is manifest. The effective control of a business, the final decision as to the methods of storage of poisons to be adopted, and the careful consideration of the interests and safety of the public, are the duties of the principal, not of his assistant. This qualified control will be of still greater importance if Parliament should agree with another proposal in the Pharmacy Bill (Cl. 2) that the dispensing of medical prescriptions should also be confined to duly qualified persons.

Companies, as such, cannot be qualified. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, however, recognising that modern methods differ in some important respects from those prevalent forty years ago, do not, therefore, ask that companies shall not own chemists' shops, though this would be the logical consequence of the strict application of the principles of the Pharmacy Act. All they ask is that companies shall not be specially privileged. No member of Parliament, I think, would advocate that every grocer, draper, or ironmonger who may choose so to do should have the right to sell and dispense medicines, and deal in all poisons, if only he should engage a qualified assistant to cover him. But this is what certain companies claim the right to do. They demand that registration at Somerset House shall confer on them the same privileges as are secured by individuals after long study and searching examination. And this evasion of the statutory examination is practised not only by large companies, but also frequently by persons who, having failed to pass those examinations, associate their families with themselves, register as companies, and then carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, and for so doing cannot be reached by the law as it at present stands.

This, in the opinion of my Council, is neither fair nor wise. We only ask that the control of companies' businesses shall be brought under the same conditions as those which govern the businesses of individuals. We see no other method of carrying out this purpose than that which we have drafted, and we ask any one who objects to our proposal to suggest another which shall be equally just to the public and to ourselves.

It has been said that our plan is impracticable because it would necessitate the pharmaceutical qualification of all the directors of the great stores and companies which have a drug-department. That is not the case. The stores could easily meet the suggested regulations by forming subsidiary companies under the directorship of qualified persons, and the interests of the public would thus be safeguarded.

I may remind you, in conclusion, that the tendency of limited companies to acquire the management of businesses and professions which involve special personal education threatens the independence, not only of pharmacists, but also of dentists and medical men, and from this point of view demands the early attention of legislators.

I shall greatly esteem any interest you may show in the Bill which is the subject of this letter, and either I or one of my colleagues on the Pharmaceutical Council will at any time gladly attend at the House of Commons or elsewhere to answer such questions as may suggest themselves to you in regard to any of its clauses.

International Congress for Applied Chemistry.

WHIT-WEEK is one of the gayest of the year in Berlin. Then Berliners pack the trains countrywards to their fullest capacity, and some of them return in the evenings to swell the crowds of provincials who have come to gaze at the wonders of the city, which in the course of a quarter of a century has shot ahead amongst the capitals of the world to a position that threatens the prestige even of Paris. This week opened in the brightest of sunshine, and the Grunewald served to show how Berliners can enjoy themselves, and what unceasing industries and plenteous commerce have done in bringing to the people as individuals what they have to Germany.

It is in this week when the capital opens up her treasures to the gaze of pleasure-seekers that the Committee of "V Internationaler Kongress für angewandte Chemie" have drawn over twelve hundred chemists from all civilised countries to discuss in a dozen or more sections problems connected with a department of work in which Germany particularly excels. If one did not know that this Congress is not of German origin, that there was nothing Teutonic in its inception, it would be difficult to realise that it was aught else than a demonstration of the greatness of German chemical-industry. This is neither intentional nor accidental, but consistent with the existing conditions. The Congress was really originated by Belgian sugar-chemists, who, in 1894, held a meeting in Brussels to promote uniformity of analytical methods and standards. It had to be international to serve its purpose, and the success of the gathering was such that by the time the second congress was called in Paris two years later it had become Le Congrès International de Chemie Appliquée. It met next in Vienna in 1898, again in Paris in 1900, and now with this fifth meeting it definitely becomes triennial, London being arranged for the sixth gathering in 1906.

It has been said that this week's meeting demonstrates the greatness of German chemical-industry. Several circumstances prompt this statement. First, no fewer than eight chemical societies, general and special, are the hosts. They are:

Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft.

Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der Chemischen Industrie Deutschlands.

Verein Deutscher Chemiker.

Deutsche Bunsen Gesellschaft für angewandte physikalische Chemie.

Verein der Deutschen Zucker-Industrie.

Die im Institut für Gärungsgewerbe und Stärkefabrikation vertretenen Verbände.

Verein Deutscher Dünger-Fabrikanten.

Verein Deutscher Zucker-techniker.

The German Chemical Society.

The German Chemical Industries Protection Association.

The Association of German Chemists.

German Bunsen Society for Applied Physical Chemistry.

The Association of German Sugar Industry.

The Institute of Brewers and Unions of Starch Manufacturers.

Association of German Fertiliser Manufacturers.

Association of German Sugar Experts.

In the second place, the Government is identified with the reception in an indirect manner. Professor Otto N. Witt, the President of the Congress, is the embodiment of the Government's care for chemical industry and commerce. It was he who, as the head of the Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der Chemischen Industrie Deutschlands, organised the magnificent exhibits of German chemical products which were features of the Chicago Exhibition in 1893 and the Paris Exposition in 1900. As a German

chemist remarked to our representative, in Witt we have a man who more than anyone else is fitted to be President of a Congress of Applied Chemistry. No one else has been in a better position to appreciate the enormous development in the science of synthesis as applied to chemical-production. His close connection with the Poly Technik—that is, the Technical High School of Berlin, one of the most magnificent science schools in the world—and his position as the head of the Society for the Protection of German Chemical Industry, make him as familiar with the applied side of the science as he is with the academic. Residence in England has made Dr. Witt quite familiar with our language and trade. The same is true of Dr. Henry T. Böttinger, one of the four Vice-Presidents of the Organisation Committee—the others are Dr. M. Delbrück, Professor C. A. von Martius, and Dr. E. A. Merck, each of whom is identified with some Government position; for instance, Dr. Merck is a member of the Medical Council. In a third respect the Berlin Congress may be said to be honoured by the Government, in so far as the meetings are held in the Imperial Parliament House (Reichstagsgebäude), that splendid building on the north-east of the Tiergarten. The first meeting, on Tuesday evening, after the reception of the members, was held in the equivalent to our House of Commons, and the sectional meetings are held in committee-rooms of Reichstagsgebäude.

The organisation of this Congress, and its location, serve to throw into relief the degree of importance attached to industrial chemistry in the seat of German government, as well as the different spirit that controls such matters compared with what we are accustomed to in the United Kingdom. Never should we dream of throwing open our Houses of Parliament to any association of this nature. Such a use of St. Stephen's would shock us as much as would an operatic performance in Westminster Abbey. But the fact illustrates well the spirit of the present German industrial age. The Bismarck memorial in front of the Reichstagsgebäude is a striking structure.

Feeling in regard to the Congress was well expressed by Dr. Witt in an article which he contributed to the *National Zeitung*, and in the course of which he remarked, referring to the question of international basis of trading, that in face of the international character of the chemical-industry, agreements are only of value if they are international. That is the reason that the committee appointed by the Congresses to work out such questions should consist of members belonging to different countries. And the development of this reason is also the cause of the growing favour of international Congresses for applied chemistry. However varied the subjects discussed may be at such Congresses, the fundamental importance lies in the solution of economic questions. How important these questions are for the prosperity of the nations when one remembers that the yearly value of the products of chemical industry of Germany alone (the most important in the world) exceeds a milliard marks. This year's Congress promises to be more extensive than the managers of the Congress ever expected. Although they may not be able to cope with all the subjects desirous of being discussed, still it is an encouraging sign of the use of such Congresses. The importance of the work done is recognised in German chemical circles. The whole of the German chemical industry and many private people have contributed to its success. The Reichstag have given the Congress liberal support; representatives of the State have always given it warm recognition.

The business of the Congress practically commenced at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the bureau at the Reichstagsgebäude was besieged by members who came to

present their credentials and receive their tickets and badges. One could not help noticing that the officers were particularly polite to the British delegates. Thus, although there is not room in the Opera House for much more than half of the members, seats in the parquet were found for those who applied within a reasonable time. Amongst British chemists attending are Mr. Ivan Levinstein, Mr. George Beilby (Glasgow) and his son, Mr. H. Brearley (Sheffield), Mr. B. H. Brough (London), Dr. John Clark (Glasgow), Mr. L. M. Deane (Faversham), Dr. Edward Divers (London), Mr. C. Dreyfus (Manchester), Mr. H. Ellison (Cleckheaton), Dr. T. Ewan (Glasgow), Mr. J. S. Ford (Edinburgh), Dr. W. Frew (Glasgow), Professor T. Gray (Glasgow), Mr. Oscar Guttman (London), Mr. George Haller (London), Professor W. N. Hartley (Dublin), Mr. H. Helbing (London), Mr. Grant Hooper (London), Dr. J. Hübner (Manchester), Mr. R. S. Hutton (Manchester), Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw (Liverpool), Mr. M. A. Kingdon (Warrington), Dr. E. Knecht (Manchester), Mr. N. von Laer (Barton-on-Trent), Dr. J. Lewkowitsch (London), Mr. Peter MacEwan (London), Mr. K. E. Markel (Warrington), Dr. Ludwig Mond (London), Mr. E. K. Muspratt and Mr. Max Muspratt (Liverpool), Mr. R. H. Pickard (Blackburn), Dr. F. B. Power (London), who is official delegate of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Mr. C. Rawson (Bedford), Mr. Walter F. Reid (Chairman, London Section, Society of Chemical Industry), Dr. J. B. Readman (Hereford), Sir William Ramsay (London), Dr. Paul Rottenburg (Glasgow), Mr. J. E. Stead (Middlesborough), Dr. S. Stein (Liverpool), Mr. R. R. Tatlock (Glasgow), Dr. L. F. Thorne (Richmond), Professor Tilden (London), Dr. Morris W. Travers (London), and Dr. J. A. Voelcker (London).

The reception in the Reichstagsgebäude was a quite informal affair to which only the foreign guests and a few of the leading officers came in evening dress. There were about 2,500 persons present. Shortly after 7 o'clock the Saale seats began to be filled. This House of Commons is like the Representatives Chamber in Washington, twelve tiers of desks and chairs being appropriated to members of Parliament, and the platform provides accommodation for two hundred or so. The chamber is a magnificent specimen of woodwork, relieved by carvings that might have been cut by Grinling Gibbons, and these are lighted up towards the ceiling with gilt and enamel allegorical figures and coats of arms. The galleries are plain, the Imperial box (the only empty place in the house) being distinguished by red cushions. Amongst those whom we saw on the platform were Sir William and Lady Crookes, beside whom sat Professor Emil Fischer and Dr. Tilden, Mr. W. F. Reid, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. Ivan Levinstein (fresh from the States), and Dr. Frankland Armstrong. Geheimrath Professor Dr. Otto N. Witt, the President, came in at 8 o'clock, but it was a few minutes later before he took the chair quietly, with Dr. Martius and Dr. Henry Röttinger, supporting him. Dr. Witt has a striking appearance, statuesque in build and with the head of a Roman emperor. Before he began to speak one felt that he would say something worth listening to, and so it turned out. He began in French prettily, and then he glided into English, perfect as the French was delicate. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I greet you in the name of the Organisation Committee of the Fifth International Congress for Applied Chemistry. Welcome to all who have travelled through many lands and across the seas to meet for a great purpose in the capital of this great empire. Welcome to you whom each of us as well as we all together hail as our cherished guests. We claim this proud and happy hour as our reward for the pains we have taken in preparing this meeting, and we are confidently looking to the coming week with so brilliant a gathering of chemists.

Then his own tongue gave him higher chance for phrase and sentiment than those others, and as his sentences rolled out they thrilled his hearers and brought forth occasional "bravos." "Where," he asked, "is there a single spot on the earth or in the air which has not room for applied chemistry?" In the meeting he saw the embodiment of chemical science, and after he had read apologies from Winkler (Hon. President), Berthelot, Roscoe, Chancier, Rossler, Mendeleeff, Carnot, and Altan (Bucharest) he once more became poetic in expressing the hope that during the week the members would spin only gold and silver threads to bind the friendships that would be formed that evening.

The Secretary then made an announcement or two, and the members once more sought the corridors and the buffet.

It would at the time of writing be ridiculous to attempt to fully report the proceedings, for the exigencies of the post forbid anything in the nature of a detailed report in this issue, but we may say that on Wednesday at 10 A.M. the first general meeting was held, the representative of Kaiser Wilhelm—Prince Frederick Henry of Mecklenburg—being present. A telegram expressing the gratitude of the Congress to the Emperor was read and despatched. Speeches were delivered by Count Posadowsky, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, and Dr. Studt, Prussian Minister of Education. They referred to the enormous importance of applied chemistry both for industry and agriculture, and instanced among other achievements the development of the production of beetroot sugar. Dr. Studt stated that in Germany alone chemical industries created products to the value of more than one milliard of marks (fifty millions sterling). Among the foreign delegates who spoke were Professor Moissan, President of the Paris Chemical Society; Professor Tilden, of the Royal College of Science of London; Mr. Ivan Levinstein, of Manchester; Professor Ludwig, of Vienna; and Professor Jakobkin, of St. Petersburg. There were altogether ten speeches, after which the delegates presented their credentials.

At 1 o'clock an informal meeting of the English members of Congress took place, at which it was unanimously decided to invite the Congress to meet in London in 1906. The invitation is to be formally conveyed at a later stage of the proceedings.

In the afternoon sectional work commenced. Section VIII. was that which most interests pharmacists. This is devoted to hygiene, medical and pharmaceutical chemistry, and food-stuffs. Medizinalrat Dr. E. A. Merck (Darmstadt) is the President of this section, and he opened the proceedings at 4 o'clock on Wednesday with a brief address. After this the sub-sections were formed. Professor H. Thoms, Ph.D., presided over that devoted to pharmacy. The first paper was on "The Relations of Applied Chemistry to German Pharmacy," by H. Kunz-Krause, Dresden. Professor Dr. E. Ludwig (Vienna) and Dr. D. W. Yssel de Schepper (Amsterdam) contributed to the discussion. The next and last paper of the day was that by J. A. Mjøn, on "The Control of Medicinal Preparations."

The other papers include:

"The Determination of the Value of Drugs and Narcotic Extracts from a Chemical and Pharmacological Point of View." By H. Thoms and O. Liebreich, Berlin.

"The Presence of Glucose in Liquid Extract of Ipecacuanha." By L. Grimbert, Paris.

"On the Analysis of Honey." By Herr Sasserath, Berlin.

"Causes of Errors in the Kerner-Weller Process, Applied to the Research of Isomeric Bases in Official Sulphate of Quinine." By A. Altan, Bucharest.

"New Methods of Analyses in Poisoning." By A. J. J. Vandevelde, Gent.

"Senega Root." By P. Süss, Dresden.

"New Mercurial Preparations." By A. Blomguist, Stockholm.

"Drugs and their Adulterations, and the Laws relating thereto." By Dr. H. W. Willy, Washington.

In the evening of Wednesday a very successful banquet was held in the Restaurant of the Zoological Garden, the gaiety being heightened by the presence of many ladies.

(BY CABLE.)

Thursday evening.

Dr. F. B. Power presided over the Pharmacy Section this morning, at the Hofmann House, and several papers have been read and discussed. At 6 o'clock the presentation of the Hofmann gold medals took place, Professor H. Moissan and Sir William Ramsay personally receiving the medals. A reception for gentlemen takes place at 7.30 to-night, at the Town Hall, and after that we are to take part in "Commerz" at the Philharmonic building.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

SOME INCOME-TAX FIGURES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has circulated the following statement in regard to the income-tax:—

It is not possible to give the numbers of persons who pay income-tax in any class, nor the amount of tax paid by them. But the numbers of persons who claim abatement of income-tax can be given. The figures for the year to March 31, 1902, are not yet complete; but the following figures for the several classes named in the question may be taken as approximately correct:—

Class £	Number of taxpayers claiming abatement
160-400	555,000
400-500	47,000
500-600	24,000
600-700	10,500
Total	636,500

The amounts of income-tax at 1s. 2d. in the pound allowed in the several classes were approximately:—

Class £	£
160-400	5,180,000
400-500	411,000
500-600	168,000
600-700	43,000
Total	5,802,000

The sums actually paid by each class are not ascertainable, but would have been increased by the above amounts had no abatements been allowed.

RESTORED MEMORY.—A gentleman signing himself "Thomas B. Filson, Esq.," writes from Cape Coast, West Africa, to Messrs. Armbricht, Nelson & Co., of Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W., in the following artless manner:—

DEAR SIRS,—I had the honour and most respectfully to submit this my humble writing before you for the favourable consideration of this excellency and your name and address spreading abroad highly recommended to me by a European Commerce that you are the highest men in England of making various medicines which I could not mentioned of my writing. So have no objection to ask this medicine named "The Original Memory Restorative Tablets," and I humbly beg to introduce myself to you to forward me a piece of samples included prices and respected firm, that I may use only one day that whenever it will be given me a good satisfaction, hoping you will not fail to do so. Awaiting reply instantly. Herewith the instructions. [An advertisement of the Memory-tablets is here quoted in full.]

N.B.—These instructions is to show, to notice properly and send the same what am quoth, herewith.

Address, &c. I am, yours faithfully —.

The guileless Thomas may be defective in memory, but he appears to be nowise lacking in assurance.

Medical Gleanings.

QUININE AND THE URINE.

DRS. W. G. ROSS AND G. C. LOW, of the Branch Seamen's Hospital, E., report in the *B.M.J.* the case of a young man who had suffered from malaria and apparently black-water fever, but by experiment, deliberately planned and carried out, they found that he had hæmoglobinuria when quinine was given to him. Strange to say euquinine had not this effect, and the derivative was given as a tonic with arsenic and iron.

TAPEWORM-REMEDY.

Chloroform	m.x.
Absolute alcohol	3iij.
Extract of male fern	5j.
Glycerin to	3j.

Mix.

A dessertspoonful of this is to be given every hour until the whole is taken.

—*Jour. de Phar. Els-Loth.*

VELDT SORES.

We are indebted to Mr. Watson-Will, of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, for a note from a friend in South Africa in regard to the treatment of veldt sores. These are exceedingly difficult to heal, but the correspondent states that old farmers and hunters, as well as natives, consider the best cure to be Cape gooseberry-leaves. These are beaten into a pulp, and applied to the sores daily. A cure and formation of new skin are effected in from seven to ten days.

METHYL IODIDE FOR BLISTERING.

ACCORDING to Graniers, methyl iodide is an efficient blistering-agent, and is used as follows. The part which is to be blistered is first well washed with soap and water, then with an antiseptic solution, and dried with absorbent cotton wool. The methyl iodide is now applied on a piece of filtering-paper, and covered with a piece of jaconet larger than the paper, the whole being kept in place by brushing round with collodion. In from eight to ten hours the application is removed, the blister opened to allow the serum to escape, and dressed with boric ointment.—(*Apoth. Zeit.*, No. 37, 1903.)

METHYL-ATROPINE BROMIDE.

THIS new atropine derivative crystallises in white platelets, which liquefy at 220° to 223° C. It is freely soluble in absolute alcohol, acetone, and chloroform. The preparation has been tried both as a mydriatic and to control the secretion of sweat and saliva. Two drops of a 1-per-cent. solution produce a dilatation of the pupil, which disappears within four hours. For the night-sweats of phthisis relief was obtained with daily doses of from 0.09 gr. to 0.184 gr. Smaller doses give good results in abnormal salivation and sweating of neurasthenia and hysteria.—(*British Medical Journal.*)

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.

THE case for antitoxin is thus summed up in an article contributed by Dr. R. D. Rudolf, Toronto, to the *British Medical Journal*:

1. Every case of diphtheria should be treated with antitoxin. As a rule, the diagnosis is easily made clinically, and it is better in such cases not to wait for the bacteriological report, but to inject the serum at once. Then, if the diagnosis is confirmed by the bacteriologist, one has "stolen a march" of several hours on the disease; if the case proves not to have been diphtherial, one has at least done no harm.

2. The serum should be administered not only early, but also freely, 3,000 units being an average first dose.

3. This use of antitoxin in no way interferes with the employment of any medicinal or other treatment which may be indicated, but all the latter are of secondary importance during the first few days of the illness.

4. All individuals who are exposed to infection should be given immunising doses of antitoxin, just as all people who run the risk of smallpox infection should be vaccinated.

5. Five hundred units is the ordinary immunising dose, but 300 seems to be sufficient for children under 2 years of age. The dose should be repeated at least every three weeks while any danger of infection lasts.

Legal Reports.

Breach of Agreement.—In the King's Bench Division, on May 20, a Tamworth doctor obtained an injunction to restrain the defendant, who was formerly the plaintiff's assistant, from practising within ten miles of Tamworth in breach of an agreement between the parties. It appeared that the defendant became the plaintiff's assistant at Tamworth in 1890 under an agreement between the parties, by the terms of which the defendant covenanted not to practise at any future time at Fazely or Tamworth or within ten miles of those places. The agreement was determined in 1891, and the defendant, who married a lady in the neighbourhood, went away to practise on his own account. He had now returned to Tamworth and set up a practice of his own. For the defence it was contended that the whole agreement must be read together, and the covenant could not operate after the determination of the agreement. There ought to have been an express reservation of the covenant, after the determination of the agreement, in order to entitle the plaintiff to the injunction asked for. If the covenant were in force it was unreasonable. Mr. Justice Grantham said he had no doubt that the covenant in the agreement was still binding on the defendant. The agreement perhaps was not in strict legal phraseology. The Courts, however, always had authority to modify agreements in such a way as to meet the intention of the parties. The agreement in question was not harsh or unreasonable. The covenant was a wide one, but he (the learned Judge) thought he ought not to limit its operation.

Dentists Act.

A COMPANY PROSECUTED.

IN the Limerick City Police Court on May 23, before Mr. Hickson, R.M., the Mayor, and Mr. John Guinane, J.P., a case was heard in which Mr. R. E. O'Duffey, Secretary to the Irish Branch of the British Dental Association, of Lincoln Place, Dublin, summoned "Jaffe, Surgeon Dentist, Limited," and Marcus Lionel Jaffe, "for taking and using the name, title, addition or description of 'dentist' and 'surgeon dentist,' and the title or description of 'The London and New York Dental Institute,' implying that the defendant company was specially qualified to practise dentistry." Summonses were also issued to the same effect against Benjamin Jaffe and Sidney Jaffe. Mr. Samuels, K.C., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., M.P., and Mr. C. H. Doyle appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Samuels, K.C., said that the prosecution was brought under the Dentists Act, 1878, which provided for the registration of persons specially qualified to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom. With the object of defeating the provisions of the Act, the defendants, not one of whom had any qualification to practise dentistry, posed as a company, registered as "Jaffe, Surgeon Dentist, Limited." The memorandum of association, dated November 10, 1900, set forth that the capital was 500*l.*; and the original shareholders included two drapers, three married women, one spinster, and one dental mechanic. Counsel submitted that the company had been formed for the purpose of defecating the Dentists Act, and perpetrating a gross and palpable fraud on the dental profession and on the public by the simple process of forming a limited company composed of persons purporting to act as dentists, and not one of whom probably had ever been inside a dentist's workshop. A number of farmers joining in a company had as much right to practise as dentists. There was an office in Cecil Street, Limerick, with a sign "Jaffe, Surgeon Dentist, Limited," and on a brass plate at the door the words "London and New York Dental Institute." Advertisements appeared in the name of "Messrs. Jaffe, Surgeon Dentists, Limited."

Counsel quoted the Interpretation Act, 1889, to show that a company could be prosecuted under the Dentists Act, and cited a case which had been decided in the House of Lords—the *Pharmaceutical Society v. the London and Provincial Supply Association*—to show that a corporation could be prosecuted in this case. The present was a criminal prosecution, and the penalties for different offences under the Act were not to exceed 20*l.*

Mr. Hickson: Supposing the defendant company had a qualified dentist employed?

Mr. Samuels said that did not arise in the present case,

but he held the company would be liable. The name "Jaffe, Limited," was a fraudulent title, and each of the directors was liable to prosecution.

Mr. Healy, K.C., M.P., said that the Magistrates were absolutely without jurisdiction, but Mr. Hickson said that as the case was going further he must take evidence.

Evidence was then given regarding the advertisements of the company and the name on the door, and of a person who had a tooth "drawn."

Mr. Healy, in opening the case for the defence, said the point raised by the other side had failed in England. The Dentists Act did not prevent anyone from drawing teeth, but it prevented a person not registered calling himself a dentist. Counsel contended, at length, that in law and in fact the word "person" meant the same thing. A corporation could not pass an examination, and could not, therefore, be registered. It was held unprofessional to advertise, and the Dental Association objected to his clients letting the people know they were alive. The Act did not apply to a corporation, and his clients intended to continue to practise under the decision in the House of Lords. In the Pharmacy Act, 1886, "persons" were defined as including a company, but this was not done in the Dental Act. If doctors were not properly qualified loss of life might ensue; but could anyone say that this would occur in the case of dentists? If a corporation could not practise dentistry they could not recover debts. The Dentists Act mentions "persons duly qualified," and this could not refer to corporations. Counsel adopted the language of Lord Blackburn in relation to the Pharmacy Act—referring to the required registration-fee as "blackmail." The words "he" and "his" were used throughout the Dentists Act, and this could not possibly apply to a company.

The Court reserved judgment.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

IRON PILLS.

ON May 22 at the Clerkenwell Police Court, Mr. Baggallay heard the adjourned summons against Mr. Alfred Honiatt, chemist and druggist, 35 Junction Road, Archway Road, Highgate, N., for selling iron pills which were to the extent of 40 per cent. deficient in ferrous carbonate. Mr. H. Bramall, solicitor, appeared for the Council, and Mr. C. H. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby) defended.

Mr. Bramall said the British Pharmacopœia directed that every 5 gr. pill must contain 20 per cent. of ferrous carbonate. These pills, on analysis, only contained 12 per cent., which was 40 per cent. short. At the last hearing (*C. & D.*, April 25, page 654) it was contended for the defence that the summons was out of date, but the objection being overruled the hearing was adjourned for the defendant to be enabled to send his portion to Somerset House for analysis. The result of that analysis practically bore out the analysis of the borough analyst, Dr. Teed. There was, however, he said, a peculiarity about this case in that the bottle bore a label, "Bland's Iron Pills; made from the original formula given in the French Pharmacopœia." He would call evidence to prove that the formula in the French Pharmacopœia was practically the same as that in the British Pharmacopœia. *Prima facie*, on a High Court decision he was entitled to claim that, as no formula was mentioned on either side by purchaser or seller, the British Pharmacopœia must be the standard, but he would waive that and prove that the article was not according to the French Pharmacopœia as on the label, and therefore the purchaser was prejudiced by the substitution of an article not what it was held out to be.

Mr. Baggallay: What did the purchaser actually ask for?

Mr. Bramall: A bottle of iron pills.

Mr. Baggallay: Then really what you propose to do is to prove it is neither according to the British nor the French Pharmacopœias?

Mr. Bramall: Yes, I shall do so.

Dr. A. E. Harris, Medical Officer of Health for Islington, produced the copy of the French Pharmacopœia and said the formula for Bland's iron pills therein showed that the difference with regard to the ferrous carbonate was very small, but in the British formula sodium carbonate is substituted for potassium carbonate in the French.

Mr. Bramall: In the Somerset House analysis it is said that the result indicated that the original quantity of iron had been in the pill, but in the form more of oxide of iron. What is the difference between the ferrous carbonate and oxide of iron?

Dr. Harris: Ferrous carbonate is better than oxide of iron, which is, correctly speaking, rust, and ferrous carbonate will better assimilate. Both are iron, but it is the ferrous carbonate that is the essence of an iron pill—oxide would be of no use.

Mr. Kirby: Have you ever made any experiments with the pills made according to the French Pharmacopœia?

Dr. Harris: No, I cannot say I have.

Mr. Kirby: You say oxide of iron does not assimilate. Is it not largely used in medicine?

Dr. Harris: Oh, yes.

Dr. Frank Teed, public analyst, deposed to his analysis, and said he had since closely compared the French Pharmacopœia with the British Pharmacopœia, and by calculation found that the pills are practically alike as regards ferrous carbonate. The use in the French Pharmacopœia of carbonate of potassium instead of carbonate of soda made no difference in the result; the quality, weight, and essence of the latter would be identical to the smallest degree.

Mr. Kirby: The last time we met on this subject you said Bland's original formula had never been published?

Dr. Teed: Yes, I did.

[This referred to the iron-pills case against Parke's Druggists, heard at Lambeth (*C. & D.*, May 2, page 722), when the Magistrate held that it had not been proved that anybody knew Bland's original formula, and that the B.P. had only guessed at it.]

Mr. Kirby: Do you wish now to qualify that?

Dr. Teed: I have seen a statement since that Dr. Bland did publish his original formula.

Mr. Kirby: Was not the first formula for Bland's pills published in 1866?

Dr. Teed: I cannot say at all.

Mr. Kirby: Do you know of any before that date?

Dr. Teed: I cannot say I do.

Mr. Kirby: Then, if 1863 was the first, it could not be Dr. Bland's publication, as he was dead.

Dr. Teed: I do not know the date of his decease. He produced his pill about 1831 or 1832.

Mr. Kirby: Does the French Pharmacopœia say how much of the total pill shall be ferrous carbonate?

Dr. Teed: It does not say so direct, but I calculate it easy enough. Each pill must weigh 40 centigrams.

Mr. Kirby: Is it not a fact that the pills that are made according to the British Pharmacopœia retain their essence or strength much longer than those prepared by the French Pharmacopœia?

Dr. Teed: No, because the French Pharmacopœia says the pills must be preserved in well-stoppered bottles, and the B.P. does not say so.

Mr. Kirby said he quite agreed that the case rested on whether or not the pills were according to the French formula as stated on the bottle; but there was one other point, and that was, does the difference lie to the prejudice of the purchaser? He submitted that it did not in this case. Neither Dr. Harris nor Dr. Teed had made any experiments with pills of the French formula, and based their evidence on mere calculation, which was not sufficient, and could not be strictly evidence to prove anything like a deficiency of 40 per cent. of ferrous carbonate. Then, again, the French Pharmacopœia, on which their calculations were based, had no tests like the British Pharmacopœia, which laid down that "every 5-gr. pill shall contain 1 gr. of ferrous carbonate." That proved that the British Pharmacopœia attached more importance to the ferrous carbonate than did the French Pharmacopœia. The French pill contained no test that compels 1 gr., and he submitted that the preservative nature of the British-formula pill, as compared with the non-preservative nature of the French-formula pill, caused the difference, which was very small, seeing that the Somerset House analysis said that the result indicated the proper proportion of iron to have been present originally.

Mr. Baggallay: Dr. Teed says that if the pills had been prepared by the French Pharmacopœia formula the ferrous carbonate should be about the same; so non-preservation would not account for 40 per cent., would it?

Mr. Kirby: He only says that on calculation, not experiment; and I submit that the French formula does not require 20 per cent., nor is it the same as the British.

Mr. Baggallay: Well, you must prove that it is the French Pharmacopœia formula.

Mr. Kirby: The Somerset House certificate says that the result indicates that the original quantity of iron was there.

Mr. Baggallay: Yes, oxide of iron. That is rust, and the ladies do not want that. There will be a penalty of 3*l.* and 5*s.* costs.

County Court Cases.

AN "INFANT'S" CHEMICALS.

IN the City of London Court on May 29, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., an action was brought by Messrs. Townson & Mercer, chemical-manufacturers, 31 Camomile Street, E.C., to recover the sum of 2*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* from Mr. Weill, 103 Old Ford Road, for chemicals, &c., supplied.

Mr. John Oliver, solicitor for the plaintiffs, said that the defendant had raised a plea of infancy, and stated that he was born at Chippenham in 1833, but there was no proof of that assertion. The goods, which consisted of chemicals and scientific apparatus, were delivered at the chemical laboratory, University College, where the defendant was a student. The defendant told the Court he would pay the money sued for, but he had no means. He had expected to be able to pay about January of this year, but had not been able to do so. Judge Lumley Smith asked by what right the defendant gave the orders for the goods sued for if he had no means with which to pay for them. The defendant said he then had 50*l.* a year, but he had not it now. The chemicals sued for were for the purpose of enabling him to carry out his education at the University. Judge Lumley Smith said that if that was the case the goods sued for were necessities.

The Defendant: It is no use giving judgment against me because I have no money.

Mr. Oliver said they must have the judgment, and they would be willing to wait until the defendant was in a position to pay.

Judge Lumley Smith said the plaintiffs were entitled to their judgment against the defendant in spite of his being under age.

The Defendant: But I am only 20 years of age now.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, the sum being made payable in October and November.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re THOMAS EDWARD CLARKE, Shifnal, Chemist and Druggist.—The trustee under the deed of assignment intimates that all claims against the estate must be sent to him (Mr. R. J. Owen, of Shifnal) by July 4.

Re W. WILKINSON, Market Harborough, Chemist and Druggist.—The winding-up of this estate has been completed, with the result that the unsecured creditors will receive a first and final dividend of 1*s.* 10½*d.* in the pound, payable on June 15.

Re EDWARD ERNEST BRUNSDEN, 14 Boly Road, Reading, Chemist's Assistant.—This debtor was again up for public examination at the Reading Bankruptcy Court on May 21. The case had been adjourned for the consent of the bankrupt to an order for the setting aside of a portion of his income, so that the Receiver might make payments to bankrupt's wife under an order from the Divorce Court. Bankrupt, who denied having refused to keep up payments, said that he had paid 5*l.* since the last court, but could not afford 10*s.* per week out of his salary of 30*s.* The examination was again adjourned until June 11.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bates, H. J., Marshall, W. H., Oliver, A., and Grove, W., under the style of H. J. Bates & Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aerated-water manufacturers.

Evans, O., and Parry, W. H., under the style of Owen Evans & Parry, Llanwrst, Denbighshire, surgeons and apothecaries.

Westfield, W., and Gregson, J. A., under the style of William Westfield & Co., Bradford, mineral-water manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

Keeley, James Philip, Blackpool, Lancashire, chemist.

Rule, William Bennett, Penzance, Cornwall, late St. Paul's Road, Camden Square, London, N.W., physician and surgeon.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Keeley, James Philip, Blackpool, Lancashire, chemist.

Proctor, George Bridgeford, Hove, Sussex, also Tamworth, Staffordshire, physician and surgeon.

Saunderson, William Ashton (carrying on business under the style of the Westerdale Paint and Varnish Company), Leicester, paint, colour, and varnish merchant.

Wilmot, James, Clifton Crescent, Old Kent Road, London, S.E., late Watford, late mineral-water manufacturer.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.—According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the five weeks ending May 30 was 397, showing a decrease of 8 on the previous year. Those included under the heading of "Chemists and Druggists" numbered 7, as against 4 in 1902.

New Companies & Company News.

WATER STERILISER COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. Fitzpatrick (as Receiver for the debenture-holders of Maiche, Limited, in liquidation), to turn to account the inventions, patents, rights acquired thereunder, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in machines for sterilising water, manufacturers of sterilised, aerated, and mineral waters, &c. No initial public issue. Registered office, 147 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SURREY CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the undertaking of the Surrey Chemical Company now carried on by F. L. Meadows and E. Roff at Cornwall Works, Kennington Green, London, and to carry on the business of chemical and general manufacturers, manufacturers, importers, and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, makers of and dealers in proprietary articles of all kinds, &c. The first subscribers are E. Sorrell, 50 Idmiston Road, Forest Gate, E., clerk; A. Peckover, 9 Vicarage Road, Stratford, E., clerk; R. Humphreys, 20 Maynard Road, South Hackney, clerk; C. C. Wells, 52 Dunlac Road, Clapton Park, N.E., clerk; A. House, 23 Dorset Road, Clapham Road, S.W., clerk; F. L. Meadows, 44 Thorulaw Road, West Norwood, S.E., manufacturing chemist; and E. Roff, 6 Josephine Avenue, Brixton, chemical manufacturer. No initial public issue. F. L. Meadows and E. Roff are the sole directors and managers. Qualification, 50 shares. Remuneration, 10*l.* each for each 1 per cent. dividend. Registered office, Cornwall Works, Kennington Green, S.E.

HAROLD BROWN (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist, druggist, wine and spirit and tobacco merchant heretofore carried on by Earle (Limited), but lately carried on by H. E. Brown, of Hessle, under his own name, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, proprietary, and other preparations and articles, dealers in electrical, chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus, &c. The first subscribers are H. E. Brown, Southbourne Villas, Hessle, chemist; Mary N. Brown, Southbourne Villas, Hessle, schoolmistress; E. H. Marshall, Stoneleigh, Hessle, whitening manufacturer; H. W. Jarman, Lyndhurst, Newington, Hull, provision merchant; G. P. Hargreaves, 3 Southgate, Hessle, blue and black lead manufacturer; A. C. Brown, Southbourne Villas, Hessle, accountant; and C. W. Marshall, Stoneleigh, Hessle, whitening manufacturer. No initial public issue. H. E. Brown is the permanent managing director; qualification, 100*l.* Registered office, 16 Parliament Street, Hull.

UNITED KINGDOM OIL-REFINERS (LIMITED).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (50,000 preference). Objects: To adopt two agreements made by L. Sternberg (for this company) with the International Lubricating-oil and Kerosene Company (Limited) and P. Dvorkovitz, respectively, to acquire, import, manufacture, store, export, sell, and deal in mineral, vegetable, or animal oils

for any purpose, either in their crude, semi-crude, refined, or semi-refined state; to acquire, work, and turn to account any oil-wells or any mines or interests therein, &c. Minimum cash-subscription, 5,000 shares. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than eight. The first are P. Dvorkovitz and others to be appointed by subscribers. Qualification (except P. Dvorkovitz), 500*l.* Remuneration of P. Dvorkovitz (as managing director and technical adviser), 600*l.* per annum, and certain contingent extra sums; of chairman, 200*l.* per annum; of ordinary directors, 150*l.* each per annum. The directors are also to receive 10 per cent. of the profits distributed among ordinary shareholders in excess of 10 per cent. in any year (after extra remuneration provided for by agreement with P. Dvorkovitz, but *pari passu* with his 10 per cent. of the net profits therein referred to) divisible.

SALE OF SHARES.—At Huddersfield on May 23, 400*l.* 4½ per cent. first mortgage debentures in Read Holiday & Sons (Limited), manufacturing chemists, Huddersfield, realised 93½ per cent.

VIROL (LIMITED).—The third annual meeting of this company was held on May 29, at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. B. S. Straus (Chairman) presiding, when the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the preference shares of this company, payable upon July 1, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the ordinary shares, for the half-year ending March 31.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The general meeting of this company was held at Cannon Street Hotel on May 23, Mr. C. E. Gunther (Chairman of the company) presiding. In moving the adoption of the report and accounts (particulars of which were given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 23, pages 841-842), the Chairman spoke of the steady progress of Lemco, Oxo, and all the company's undertakings. The motion was unanimously adopted. An extraordinary meeting was held afterwards, at which resolutions were unanimously passed dividing the ordinary shares of 20*l.* each into four shares of 5*l.* each and altering the rules of association. These resolutions will be submitted for confirmation at an extraordinary general meeting to be held on June 19.

Personalities.

MR. F. GLENCROSS SWIFT, of Swift & Co., Spring Street, Sydney, has arrived in London, and may be addressed at the office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MR. DUGGLEBY who has represented Messrs. F. Schutze & Co., 89 Southwark Street, S.E., for the past twelve years, is ill, and has been ordered a few months' complete rest.

THE late Alderman Benjamin Robinson, chemist and druggist, of Pendleton, Manchester, has bequeathed 500*l.* for scholarships in connection with the Salford Technical Institute.

LAST week the employees of Messrs. Smith & Sons chemists and druggists, Magdalen Street, Norwich, presented a case of silver salt-cellars to Miss Margaret Silcock Smith, youngest daughter of Mr. Frank de Carle Smith, on the occasion of her marriage.

MR. T. E. GATE, manager for Messrs. Howroyd and Oldroyd, chemical-manufacturers, Dewsbury, and a director of the Calder and Mersey Extract Company, has been appointed manager and chemist of the Borneo Company's factories at Sarawak, North Borneo.

IN connection with the official opening of the new railway between Exmouth and Budleigh Salterton, it was rather remarkable that in one of the saloons no fewer than four gentlemen connected with the drug-trade were to be seen. They were Mr. P. F. Rowsell (of Holman, Ham & Co., Exeter), who resides at Exmouth; Messrs. J. T. Bickford and G. H. Toone, of Exmouth; and Mr. A. Shand, of Budleigh Salterton.

Association Affairs.

Society of Chemical Industry.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE arrangements for the annual general meeting to be held at Bradford from July 15 to 17 are published this week. The works-excursions include visits to some of the large worsted-factories, the manufacture of woollen goods being the chief industry of Bradford.

NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

THE last meeting of the session was held at Nottingham on May 27, Mr. L. Archbutt, F.I.C., in the chair. Mr. S. R. TROTMAN, the city analyst, contributed a note on

AN ACID-PRODUCING YEAST,

of which he exhibited a number of cultures and also a microscopic slide showing its structure. Pressure on the part of the Hon. Secretary for a paper, and also the importance of the matter to the brewing-industry, had disposed him to bring it forward, although the investigation was still incomplete.

In the discussion that followed, both Mr. WOOD and Mr. HIND said they thought the organism was a mycoderma, and Mr. TROTMAN, after stating that there was no doubt about the acid produced being acetic, agreed to the CHAIRMAN'S suggestion to bring the subject forward again next session.

Mr. J. T. WOOD (Hon. Secretary) was then called upon by the CHAIRMAN to give his "Notes from a German Laboratory." The first note was

ON INDIARUBBER TUBING.

Mr. Wood stated that he had recently visited the laboratory of a large works at Worms, where he had seen a piece of indiarubber tubing (exhibited) which had been hanging for a considerable length of time as part of a Zeiss butyro-refractometer, and the side exposed to the light was completely perished, having transverse cracks all along, whereas the side turned away from the light was quite sound. There seemed to be no doubt that the effect was due to light, an action that was new to him and which he thought might be new to others. The stock of rubber tubing in this laboratory is kept supple and like new by storing it in a closed box with a small open bottle containing turpentine placed within. Smaller tubing is similarly kept in closed jars, and remains in splendid condition. The merit of the suggestion is due to Mr. Merck. Mr. Wood's second note was

ON THE ALKALINITY OF BOHEMIAN GLASS,

which is sufficient to affect analytical results of a delicate character. Dr. Schorlemmer, the son of the late Owens College professor, showed him a solution prepared with hæmatoxylin which was quite altered from its true colour when dissolved in an ordinary test-tube, whereas in a Jena glass test-tube a brilliant scarlet was produced when warmed with distilled water.

Mr. GOLDING, in the course of the discussion, confirmed the reaction of liquids on common glass, and instanced a case where Kjeldahl estimations were affected by the glass tubing used in the apparatus.

Mr. TROTMAN said that he found Jena glass was worse for beakers than ordinary glass, so many of them broke. In regard to the use of turpentine for the preservation of rubber, he thought the good effect might be due to the absorption of the trace of ozone generally present in the air.

The CHAIRMAN said he could not confirm Mr. Trotman's experience with Jena glass: his was quite the reverse. They, however, used hot plates—not sand-baths, which possibly scratched the glass and might account for the breakages.

Mr. ADAMS referred to experiments they had made to test the Jena glass under violent changes of temperature. They had actually boiled water over a blowpipe-flame without the flask being injured.

Mr. HIND said he had been obliged to go back to Bohemian glass for beakers.

Mr. CARULLA asked whether Mr. Trotman had experienced the same result with conical flasks.

Mr. TROTMAN: Yes; anything with a flat bottom is unreliable.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the subject of alkalinity, said that if phenolphthalein be added to pure distilled water in an ordinary glass flask and boiled for five minutes, after all the dissolved CO₂ is expelled the water will become pink owing to the small quantity of alkali taken up from the glass. They now used silver-plated beakers for boiling water in.

Mr. L. ARCHBUTT (the Chairman) then exhibited

A VITRIFIED SILICA COMBUSTION-BULB,

which he explained was for the determination of oxygen in copper, &c., and described its method of manufacture. This is done by building up and fusing little pieces of the material together in the oxyhydrogen-flame. The coefficient of expansion of this glass being very small, it withstands violent changes of temperature with impunity. If it should happen to crack, the damage can be repaired by the aid of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

The Chairman made reference in grateful terms to Mr. Wood's services as Hon. Secretary and for the admirable way in which he had conducted the business of the Section for so many years. Mr. Wood is now going to take office as Chairman, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for his past services.

Mr. CARULLA, in seconding, said that having as Chairman worked with Mr. Wood for two years he could confirm all that Mr. Archbutt had said.

London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel on June 3, Mr. F. W. Truman presiding. The HON. SECRETARY (Mr. R. H. Jones) reported that, as instructed by the Committee, he had written to various manufacturers of proprietaries, asking that they receive a deputation from the Association on the subject of

PRICE-PROTECTION,

and had received several replies, all of them indicating that they did not see that any good would result from such a Conference. The Apollinaris Company wrote at first saying they thought it would do no good, but he had since been in communication with the company, and he imagined that they were now willing to discuss the matter. Messrs. Savory & Moore (Limited) said the question of protection was under discussion. Mellin's Food (Limited) pointed out that they already had a protected price, inasmuch as orders over 2½ got 10 per cent. off; Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons did not consider a discussion of the matter would do any good; and Messrs. Dinneford & Co. did not reply at all. The reply from Mr. John Morgan Richards stated, *inter alia*, that—

Owing to the circumstance of my being a member of an Association of manufacturers who have decided to work in harmony and accord, any views I might personally express could have no effect in the end, unless adopted by all my brother members and colleagues. It is not improbable, however, that a suggestion may be made to our Association to meet a deputation of the London Chemists' Association and discuss the question, but personally I am unable to act in the matter.

Mr. Jones thereupon wrote to Mr. Morgan Richards asking him to bring up the matter before the Manufacturers' Association, which he promised (in a subsequent letter) to do. The next communication was from Mr. Fisher, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, in the course of which he said:

The position as regards the protection of the retail prices of proprietary articles is this: so far as my Association are concerned they have received a letter from the Proprietary Articles Trades' Association, stating that they are most anxious that a conference should be arranged (which will, no doubt, deal with the subject), and I have been instructed to reply that a general meeting of this Association will be held on April 30, when the question of receiving a deputation from the P.A.T.A. upon the subject will be fully discussed. Perhaps after this meeting I may be able to give you further information—that is, provided you are not already in possession of the same through some other channel.

Since then nothing had been received from the Association, and the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write again to Mr. Fisher, inquiring whether the conference between the P.A.T.A. and the Association had taken place.

P.A.T.A. MARK.

The question of a suitable mark for P.A.T.A.-protected proprietaries was then discussed, and after an animated controversy it was agreed that the Hon. Secretary be instructed to write to the P.A.T.A. asking them in the first place to issue monthly a tabulated list of P.A.T.A.-protected articles, in the form of a card to hang up, or some convenient detachable circular, for the use of chemists. It was explained that many chemists and their assistants had considerable difficulty at the present time in ascertaining without delay what articles were on the list, and the card would be a convenience. With regard to the mark, the general opinion appeared to be favourable to a registered P.A.T.A. mark, that would be supplied to chemists in order that they might themselves affix it to the protected article.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

It was announced that Mr. Bustard had retired from the Council of the Association, and that Messrs. Edwards and Philp did not desire re-election. The retiring councillors Messrs. Campbell, Cracknell, Glyn-Jones, Pentney, Watson-Will, Pickering, and Pond, were unanimously re-elected. The

ANNUAL MEETING

of the Association was fixed for June 24, it being left to the Hon. Secretary to draw up the annual report. Mr. POND intimated that he wished to bring up several matters, and it was agreed to put on the agenda a motion by him to discuss the appointment of a committee to consider the question of the formation of an affiliation of the Chemists' Associations of the district. His scheme proposes the establishment of a federated committee, consisting of a central committee and members from the local branches. This central committee (to be known as the executive) should devote itself to the subject of consolidation, and all Associations within a radius of fifty miles from St. Paul's Cathedral should be eligible. All rules, &c., as to the composition of various committees and the duties of officers, &c., would be printed in pamphlet-form for circulation among members. Other things the committee would consider would be the position of the Western Chemists' Association as an integral part of the London Chemists' Association; the Federation of the Chemists' Associations of the country; the question of fines and fees (all these considerations being left until after the consolidation). The committee should incidentally consider what ought further to be done to increase the membership of the Association, and draw up a report. Mr. POND spoke on each of the points separately (there are twelve of them), and it was agreed that a motion be put on the agenda as requested. Mr. BETTY will also bring forward a motion regarding the introduction of honorary members to the Association, and Mr. PENTNEY will bring up the subject of pharmaceutical legislation and the necessity for the appointment of a committee to discuss the Pharmacy Bill with the Pharmaceutical Council.

B.P.C. DELEGATES.

Messrs. Truman, Betty, and R. H. Jones were appointed delegates to the Conference at Bristol in July, and Messrs. Watson-Will, Glyn-Jones, and A. Cooper are to be asked to join them. The question of territorial representation in connection with the Federation meeting at Bristol caused some discussion, some of the delegates being in favour of it and others not. It was ultimately agreed that the delegates be allowed to exercise their discretion in the matter after hearing the details of the scheme to be brought forward by Mr. J. F. Tocher.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting of the members took place at Birmingham University on May 28, Mr. Geo. E. Perry (the President) being in the chair. The annual report gave a record of the work of what the CHAIRMAN described as a fairly satisfactory session. The two matters of pharmaceutical interest have been the report of the Poisons Committee and the introduction of the Pharmacy Bill. Con-

cerning these they were waiting instructions from headquarters before taking action. The Chairman regretted that greater use is not made of the Association's library, particularly by the younger members, and expressed the opinion that less interest is now shown in the art of pharmacy, as distinguished from the commercial side, than was the case twenty years ago. Mr. CHAS. THOMPSON seconded the adoption of the report. A suggestion to raise the subscription from 2s. 6d. to 5s. gave rise to a discussion as to whether the Association could not be made of more benefit to members on the practical side, and Mr. FREEMAN instanced the question of railway rates as one which might with advantage be taken up. The PRESIDENT pointed out that it was trade subjects which always drew the smallest audiences, and reminded the meeting of the opinion of Mr. Marshall Hall, who laid it down that if they lost their professional status their sheet-anchor was gone. Eventually it was decided to make no change in the subscription, as it was felt that a large membership at 2s. 6d. was preferable to a small membership at 5s. The report was approved. The accounts showed a deficiency of 5l. 17s. 2½d., but there are outstanding subscriptions to more than cover this.

Members of Council were re-elected as follows: Messrs. F. H. Alcock, T. Barclay, J. Barclay, F. Barlow, G. H. Brunt, J. T. Cattell, T. Cattell, F. R. Fletcher, W. M. Freeman, A. W. Gerrard, F. J. Gibson, J. Hinds, T. W. Lowther, G. Morris, J. O. Morris, G. T. Owen, G. E. Perry, Jeffrey Poele, C. P. Pratt, F. H. Prosser, W. C. Seott, W. R. Selleck, A. Southall, A. W. Southall, Chas. Thompson, J. Wakefield, T. Wakefield.

Dining at Hastings.

THE annual dinner of the East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Edinburgh Hotel, Hastings, on May 28, Mr. T. D. Vint (President) in the chair, and he was supported by the Mayor (Alderman Tree), Dr. Culhane (President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society), Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Pearmund (President of the Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association), and others. The loyal toasts having been honoured, Mr. JOHN SMITH proposed "The Mayor and Corporation," to which the Mayor replied. Alderman TREE said although he had no knowledge of the practical side of pharmacy he was connected for sixteen years with a drug-broker's business in Mincing Lane. Pharmacy, to his mind, was not dealt with so well as it might be. Pharmacists had rightly to complain of the way they were legislated for, and of the competition from unqualified drug-companies. "Medicine and Pharmacy" was submitted by Mr. C. A. THARLE; and Dr. CULHANE, who replied for medicine, said the two formed distinctly compatible mixtures. Mr. GLYN-JONES replied for pharmacy, which, he said, was now in a condition of transition. He supposed there were fewer prescriptions written to-day requiring skilled pharmacists than some years ago. The trend of medicine appeared to be almost in the direction of giving no prescriptions at all. He spoke of the usefulness of lectures from headquarters, and said he would like to see one of their own number who had had a particular training deliver a course of lectures on chemistry and botany as applied to modern developments of horticulture and agriculture. There might be something in the complaint which they had heard recently that chemists were not as qualified as they might be to advise the public upon what chemical proportions could best be used for the destruction of diseases affecting plants. It would be useful if they and similar societies could secure the services of someone to give a practical lecture. The same thing might be done with regard to photography. In conclusion, Mr. Glyn-Jones referred to the Poisons Bill and the Pharmacy Bill; and he complimented the Society upon having as its chief Magistrate a gentleman who showed such an intimate knowledge of the difficulties pertaining to their particular calling. "The President" was proposed by Mr. F. ROSSITER; and Mr. VINT, in reply, said Hastings had produced a great number of excellent chemists. Two former chemists' assistants from Hastings—Mr. David Hooper and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones—had become greatly distinguished in pharmacy, and if Mr. Glyn-Jones did not yet become an M.P., he (the speaker) would be greatly surprised. "Our Past President" was given by Mr. SIDNEY SMITH, and Mr. ROSSITER replied. Mr. EWBANK SMITH proposed "Our Guests," and Mr. PEARMUND replied.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E. C.: June 4.

THE market movements for the week have been comparatively slight, and few important alterations in value are reported. There has been a better demand for citric acid, and prices have advanced slightly, tartaric acid and cream of tartar remain firmly held, and quinine is very quiet. On the other hand, there has been considerable activity in the shellac-market, mostly for speculative account, at advancing prices. No spice-sales have been held this week.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c. have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from May 27 to June 3, inclusive:—Acetate of lime (@ New York), 318; acetone (@ Fiume), 16; acid, acetic (@ Rotterdam), 32, (@ Antwerp) 110 cbs.; acid, boric (@ Hamburg), 11; acid, citric (@ Marseilles) 40, (@ Bordeaux) 20; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 22, (@ Bari) 70, (@ Antwerp) 20; aniseed oil (@ Riga), 2; antimony (@ Shanghai), 450 and 300 cs. *in tr.*; areca (@ Ceylon), 41; argol (@ Naples), 44; arrowroot (@ Halifax) 50, (@ St. Vincent) 110; arsenic (@ Antwerp) 60, (@ Hamburg) 12; bleaching-powder (@ Hamburg) 115, (@ Treport) 153; barium chloride, 20; buchu (@ Cape Town), 36; calcium chloride (@ Rotterdam), 62; canary-seed (@ Morocco, 337; camphor (@ Hamburg), 550, (@ Kobe) 244 tubs *in tr.*; cardamoms, 242; caraway-seed (@ Rotterdam) 123, (@ Amsterdam) 20; castor oil (@ Italy) 71, (@ Antwerp) 11; chillies (@ Kobe), 43; cinchona (@ Ceylon), 80; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 42; cochineal (@ Teneriffe), 13; cod-liver oil (@ Aalesund) 26, (@ Bergen) 15, (@ Christiania) 35; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 198, (@ Marseilles) 10; cumin-seed (@ Saffi), 109; cuttlefish-bone (@ Bombay), 6; drugs (@ Leghorn), 356; essential oils (@ Messina), 190 pkgs.; eucalyptus oil (@ Australia), 103 cs.; fennel-seed (@ Karachi), 314; ghsalang (@ Hong-Kong), 100 *in tr.*; ginger (@ Hamburg) 32, (@ W. C. Africa) 1,015, (@ Japan) 162, (@ Hong-Kong) 400; (@ Bombay) 338; gum arabic (@ Trieste), 10; gum sandarac (@ Mogador), 20 bils.; honey (@ Valparaiso) 292, (@ Jamaica) 340; insect powder (@ Trieste), 20 pkgs.; iodine (@ Bremen), 11 cs.; juniper-berries (@ Leghorn), 35; lime-juice (W.I.), 28 pkgs.; lime oil (W.I.), 8; liquorice-juice (@ Catania), 30 cs.; musk (@ Colombo), 1; myrrh (@ Aden), 34; nux vomica (@ Marseilles), 5; olive oil (@ Malaga) 30, (@ Marseilles) 47 cks. 116 cs.; opium (@ Marseilles) 20, (Salonica) 10, (@ Constantinople), 4; phosphorus (@ Montreal), 65 cs.; pimento (@ Jamaica), 26; potash caustic (@ Hamburg), 43 dms.; quicksilver (@ Malaga), 32; saccharin (@ Boulogne), 20 cs.; saffron (@ Valencia), 3; saltpetre (@ Calcutta), 1,744; sarsaparilla (@ Jamaica), 9; sbellac, 1,893 cs.; button ditto, 1,172; soda caustic (@ Antwerp), 85 dms.; soda crystals (@ Antwerp) 360, (@ Ghent), 1,490; soda phosphate (@ Antwerp), 21; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 50; sulphur (@ Catania), 1,344 pkgs., (@ Girgenti) 300 tons; tamarinds (W.I.), 319 pkgs.; tartar (@ Messina) 69, (@ Bordeaux) 208, (@ Barcelona) 19; turmeric (@ Hamburg) 11, (@ Shanghai) 91, (@ Bombay) 150; vanilla (@ Ceylon), 1 cs.; wax, bees' (@ Chili), 20, (@ Spain) 6, (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Italy) 4, (@ Australia) 10, (@ New York) 10, (@ Jamaica) 16; wax, ceresin (@ Hamburg) 20, (@ Rotterdam) 12; wine-lees (@ Palermo), 377; wood oil (@ W. C. Africa) 14, (@ Shanghai) 29.

Protected Pepper.

The protection that is given to French Indo-China pepper on entering France (see *C. & D.*, April 18, page 638) has so largely stimulated pepper-growing in Cochin China among Europeans and Chinese, says the *Straits Times*, that the French market is glutted with spice from that colony. Growing the article has therefore become unprofitable. The European planters seek to ward off heavy loss by starting an agitation against Chinese pepper-planters being allowed to share in the preferential tariff-rates, which would mean ruin to the Chinese planters. The

opinion is that the planters should seek to meet the bad times by turning to other markets and by resorting to improved business-methods.

St. Vincent Arrowroot.

A Colonial Office report on St. Vincent for 1901 has been issued this week, the delay being partly due to the eruption. Both imports and exports show a decrease as compared with the previous year. The quantity of arrowroot exported in 1901 was very slightly less than in 1900, but the price was so low throughout the year as to make the industry practically unremunerative. A combination was formed among the growers, dating from December 1, to counteract this state of things by limiting the export and fixing a minimum price, which is considered to have tended to improve things slightly. The eruption of the Soufrière in May last, however, entirely altered the conditions for the time being, and sent prices up from 70 to 100 per cent.

Essential-oil Reports.

Messrs. Schimmel & Co., of Leipzig, in their semi-annual report state that 1902 was one of the best commercial years for essential oils and artificial perfumes, but the future is anxiously looked forward to as the new German tariff now passed does not provide the relief which is necessary for maintaining the trade in seed oils. The report contains some interesting commercial information regarding clove oil, Sicilian and Calabrian essential oils, lavender, rosemary, peppermint, orris oils, &c. An account of the "spike" disease which is affecting East Indian sandalwood is also given, a detailed report of which appeared in the *C. & D.* of April 11, page 588. Messrs. Roure-Bertrand Fils, of Grasse, also send us a copy of their scientific and industrial *Bulletin* dealing with essential oils. It includes statistics showing the quantities of sandalwood offered at auction at Frazerpet, Coorg, in November, 1902, also average prices paid at the various auctions, and the quantities of each class of sandalwood offered. Commercial notes are also given on rosewood, patchouli, ylang-ylang, petit grain, orris, bergamot oils, &c., concluding with a review of the flower and aromatic plants harvests in the South of France last year. A fact to be noted is the extended cultivation of jasmine, and a note of warning is sounded as to the danger of over-production.

Heavy Chemicals.

The holidays have, of course, interfered with business in the heavy-chemical market, as elsewhere, since last writing, but, generally speaking, the condition of affairs all round is fairly satisfactory. Business is certainly not so brisk as might be wished for, but it is of an average character, and both export and home-demand keep moderate. Values are mostly firm and maintained, without material alteration.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is quiet, at values just a shade lower than those last mentioned.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Conditions in this branch remain practically as lately reported, only the demand is if anything a shade better, particularly on export account. Bleaching-powder shows no improvement in value, and next year's requirements are being covered on low terms, largely dependent upon circumstances attached to each case. Prices are therefore very irregular and vary within considerable limits. Nominally, they may be set down at from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton free on rails, or free on board, Tyne or Liverpool. Caustic soda is only in moderate demand, but prices are steadily maintained, 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Ammonia alkali is in really good demand and easily maintains a steady position at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton, free on rails at works. Soda crystals in average request, f.o.b. Tyne, 62*s.* 6*d.*; f.o.b. Liverpool, 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Bicarbonate of soda, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton in large casks, and 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake maintains a somewhat better tone, at 19*s.* to 21*s.* per ton, free on rails, in bulk. Chlorates of potash and soda have also maintained recent improvement, and prices are now 2½*l.* to 2½*l.* per lb. for both the former and latter. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda are quiet but fairly steady at 4¾*l.* to 4¾*l.* and 3¾*l.* to 3¾*l.* per lb. respectively. Soda sulphate in fair request, at 27*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on rails, in bags. Hyposulphite of soda keeps moving better, and prices are steady, 6-f-wt. casks, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton; and 1 cwt. kegs, 6*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*, according to quality or quantity, free on rails or free on board. Silicates of soda in fair request at late figures, 140*s.* Tw., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton; 100*s.* Tw., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton; and 75*s.* Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool, in ordinary casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 3

BALSAM COPAIBA.—A recent arrival of 5 barrels Maranham will be offered at auction on Friday.

BRESWAX (CHILIAN).—Several parcels have changed hands at from 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* up to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quality.

CANARY-SEED.—Twenty-five bags Turkish have been sold at 50s. per quarter.

CASTOR OIL.—Continues in retail demand at from 2 $\frac{5}{16}$ d. to 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. for good seconds Calcutta, and the same price for first-pressure French.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Foreign agents are quoting from 82s. to 87s. per cwt., f.o.b., according to quality, but it is difficult to obtain firm offers.

GINGER (AFRICAN).—A parcel has changed hands at 28s. 6d. per cwt., but no more is available at the price.

QUILLAIA BARK.—There are no further arrivals, and no offers can be got from the West Coast of South America. Holders on the spot are firm at 23l. per ton.

TARTARIC ACID.—Foreign agents are quoting 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

TURPENTINE.—Steady at 42s. per cwt., on the spot.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, June 2.

Business is very quiet here, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays and only a very few articles meet with interest from buyers.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is tending firmer at 425m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA-SEED is quoted 100m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO is rather firmer at 85m. per 100 kilos.

ELEMI is scarce, at 175m. per 100 kilos. for white.

ERGOT is dull and easier, spot being offered at 220m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is scarce at 54m. per kilo. on the spot.

QUILLAIA is tending firmer at 44m. per 100 kilos.

STAR-ANISEED is flat at 115m. per 100 kilos.

SPERMACEI is quiet at 205m. to 210m. per 100 kilos.

SENEGA is excited, 10m. per kilo. being asked.

WORMSEED is very firm at 110m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver remains firm at 525m. per barrel. Linseed, rape, palm-kernel, and cotton are all quiet. Chinese wood oil is firm at 52m. per 100 kilos. Castor neglected.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star anise is unchanged at 10m. per kilo. Peppermint (HGH) is quoted 14m. per lb., and Japanese demethylised 20m. per kilo. on the spot.

American Drug-market.

New York, May 26.

Business is rather dull, but not more than usual for the season of the year, and the undertone is firm.

BEE-SWAX.—Prime quality yellow is scarce, and firmly held at 32c. to 34c. per lb.

BROMIDES.—The market is very unsettled, owing to attempts to advance the current quotations. Dealers quote at all sorts of prices, from 25c. to 45c. per lb. for potassium bromide. Apparently a strong effort is being made to stop the foreign leaks, but it does not look as if this could be done until present contracts are fulfilled. Makers are under contract to supply large amounts at the present low figures, and are selling in case lots only; consequently some time must elapse before contracts are completed on this basis.

COD-LIVER OIL has sold in small lots up to \$140. The market is quiet generally.

ERGOT is dull and neglected. Spanish and Russian are both offering at 29c. per lb.

JAPAN WAX is scarce, and firm at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 16c.

IPCACUANHA.—Cartagena is firmer, and none is offered below \$1.15.

NUX VOMICA.—Supplies are low, and the market firm at 3c. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

MENTHOL is in better demand, and the market is firmer, with \$7.50 the general quotation. Supplies are light, but small lots could be purchased at \$7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$, and possibly \$7.25.

PEPPERMINT OIL is in better demand since the decline to \$2.85.

OPIMUM is firmer, in sympathy with Smyrna advices, and \$3.25 is the lowest figure for single cases. Demand is still poor, and prevents further advances.

QUININE.—Demand is poor, and maker's quotations are unchanged at the decline to 24c. Second-hands offer German at 23c., and Java at 22c.

SENEGA.—Western has sold up to \$1.10, and \$1.15 is now asked. Supplies are light. Advices from the North-West promise a larger crop this year, under the stimulus of present high prices. Some new root is being dug, but it is not likely that diggers will accept less than 40c. to 45c. for new root.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is scarce, and firm at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, June 4:—Japanese wax is dull at 122n. per 100 kilos. Refined camphor is firm, and cocaine is strong. Carnauba wax is firmer.

NEW YORK, June 4:—Market is quiet. Opium is easier at \$3.20 per lb. in single cases. Menthol is firmer at \$7.50,

and senega is inactive at \$1.00. Ergot is easy at 27c., and copaiba is active at 37c. Both Peru and tolu are neglected at 25c., and cascara sagrada is strong at 13c. per lb.

BERGEN, June 3, 8.20 P.M.:—The total catch of fish for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season now amounts to 45,000,000, against 40,950,000 at the corresponding period of last season, and the output of medicinal oil is 2,280 barrels, against 18,532 barrels at the same time of last year. The continued unfavourable weather has interfered with the fishing, and the quality of the livers shows a falling-off, being very poor again. The market is quiet, fine non-congealing oil being offered at 480s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen.

ACID, CITRIC, is firmer at from 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

ACIDS, TANNIC and GALLIC, are both very firm at 1s. 9d. per lb., which figure has been paid.

ACID, TARTARIC, is firm at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for English and 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for foreign, the latter price being for forward delivery.

BALSAM PERU.—There is an absence of genuine quality, the bulk of that offered being secondary, and obtainable at about 5s. 3d. per lb.

BALSAM, TOLU.—An arrival of 38 cases has taken place.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Good quality has been in fair demand, and is quoted from 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt., c.i.f.

BENZON.—Since the auctions a small business has been done in Siam gum at 15l. 15s. for good small to bold free and shivery block almonds, and pea size at 7l. 10s. per cwt.

BROMIDES.—The American makers, it is said, are by no means united, but those who have advanced the price have none to sell. Some cheap lots may be offered on this market later.

BUCHU.—Thirty-six bales have arrived this week.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—Good selected has been sold at 53s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held on June 18 will consist of 10,890 bales and 556 cases, weighing 996 509 kilos. The N. V. Nederlandsche Veem at Amsterdam reports the shipments from Java to Europe during May, 1903, as follows:—

Year	Amst. lbs.	Year	Amst. lbs.
1903...	1,188,000	1897...	600,000
1902...	1,044,000	1896...	763,000
1901...	746,000	1895...	492,700
1900...	816,000	1894...	900,000
1899...	913,000	1893...	714,000
1898...	672,000		

Total Shipments January-May.

Year	Amst. lbs.	Year	Amst. lbs.
1903...	4,556,000	1897...	2,510,000
1902...	4,199,000	1896...	3,260,000
1901...	4,163,000	1895...	2,879,700
1900...	3,252,000	1894...	3,288,000
1899...	3,961,800	1893...	3,244,000
1898...	3,381,000		

COCAINE.—Hydrochloride is very firm and in good demand. The following telegram, dated May 28, from H.M. representative at Callao (the port of shipment for crude cocaine), has been received at the Foreign Office: "Bubonic plague. Quarantine imposed against arrivals from Iquique."

COCOA BUTTER.—At the auction held in Amsterdam on June 2, 65 tons Van Houten's brand sold at from 59c. to 62c., the average price being 61 70c., against 60 95c. at the previous auction; 16 tons De Jong sold at 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 56s., and 37 tons various other brands were bought in.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firm at 89s. for 98 per-cent. powder and 87s. for 95-per-cent.

CUBEBS.—The exports from Java for the first quarter of the year amount to 164 pic., against 635 pic. in 1902 and 568 pic. in 1901.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—A small sale of very dull lump *ex* auction is reported at 6l. 10s. per cwt.

GUM DAMAR.—The exports from Java during 1902 amounted to 35,451 cwt., against 26,272 cwt. in 1901 and 30,284 cwt. in 1900.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Reports of the next Dalmatian crop are very satisfactory up to now and a good average yield is expected, but nothing definite can be stated until the flowers are brought in. The arrivals in Trieste during May amounted to 44,000 lbs. and the sales 66,000 lbs. Values of the higher grades of flowers have been sustained, but open flowers have declined owing to no orders from the United States and weakness of holders. The following are the current quotations, c. and f. terms: Closed flowers 100s. to 118s., half-closed 68s. to 95s., and open flowers 55s. 6d. to 57s. per cwt. The stock in Trieste on May 1 amounted to 3,912 cwt., against 2,436 cwt. for the corresponding period of 1902.

IPECACUANHA.—The deliveries during May amount to 84 packages of all descriptions.

LINSEED.—Crushed linseed has recently been reduced by English manufacturers, 15l. 15s. per ton net being now the current quotation.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Russian, double-peeled, is quoted 44s., and natural decorticated 28s. 6d. per cwt., c. and f. terms.

OIL, CASSIA.—Further small sales of 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. are reported at 3s. 3d. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 30 that stormy weather has prevailed throughout the week, with consequent interruption to the fishing. The livers are now much poorer, and the fishing may be closed sooner than expected. The market is very quiet, and buyers have withdrawn. Finest non-congealing cod-liver oil is nominally quoted 480s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 1,195 barrels, against 3,733 barrels at the same time last year. One of the London agents is now quoting 500s. per barrel, c.i.f., and reports that he has sold at rather under this figure.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet, at from 13s. to 13s. 3d. for American HGH.

The A.M. Todd Company (Limited), of Kalamazoo, Mich., in a circular dated May 16, again call the attention of the trade to adulterated oil of peppermint, about which a few particulars were given in our issue last week. The company state that the adulterated oil is now being offered in New York through third parties to hide the identity of the true sellers, at about two-thirds the cost of pure. Some purchasers who bought this oil in good faith on account of the representations made as to its purity, finding it worthless, were obliged to dispose of it at less than half the price paid.

OIL, ROSEMARY.—Genuine Dalmatian is very scarce in Trieste, and new crop is not expected until August.

OILS, SICILIAN.—The following are the current quotations from Messina to hand this week: *Lemon*, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; *bergamot*, 9s.; *sweet orange*, 6s.; and *bitter orange*, 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

OLIBANUM.—The few arrivals that have come on to the Trieste market prove to be of inferior quality, while pretensions of holders are high. Stocks at the source are said to be entirely exhausted, but the scarcity is not likely to be felt during the summer, when consumption is comparatively light.

OPIMUM.—The London market is quiet but firm, with a small business in seconds soft shipping at 9s. per lb.

SMYRNA, May 23.—The news concerning the new crop still continues unfavourable, and it is very difficult to do business on account of the higher pretensions of holders. The sales amount to 15 cases only, at an advance of about 2d. per lb., and include 9 cases common t.q. quality at the equivalent of 9s. 3d., 2 cases choice Karahissar t.q. at 9s. 5d., and 2 cases choice Yerli at 10s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f. The market closes very firm, with buyers principally of the higher grades. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 5,235 cases, against 3,346 cases at the same time last year.

The Smyrna correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, writing on May 25, says that the continuance of the drought is causing serious anxiety to agriculturists, more especially to the growers of cereals and opium. The heat has been quite tropical for a fortnight or so, and if it continue much longer it will completely destroy the crops. The vineyards and the fig and olive trees are in excellent state so far, but the bean and barley crops have already suffered to a considerable extent, and the same will probably prove to have been the case with the valonia oak.

QUASSIA.—Chips are quoted at from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cwt. as to quality.

QUININE.—Continues very quiet at 10½d. per oz. for good German sulphate in bulk from second-hands, but for new

11½d. would probably be wanted. For December delivery some small sales have been made at 11½d. The decrease in the London stock which was noticeable in the April returns continued during May. There were 3,433,520 oz. in the public warehouse at the end of May against 3,824,368 oz. at the corresponding period of 1902. The landings during May were 78,304 oz., and the deliveries 42,672 oz.

The exports from Java during March amount to 106 cases. From January 1 to March 31 the shipments have been

	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899
Cases ...	489	412	500	470	337

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals consist of 23 packages Lima-Jamaica, and 4 of native Jamaica.

SEEDS.—*Penne* is quoted from Trieste at 20s. 6d. per cwt. c. and f., but prices will probably be dearer, as stocks are becoming exhausted. *Stavesacre* is offered at 23s. 6d. and brown mustard at 19s. to 19s. 3d. *Colehitum* is scarce at 215s. per cwt.

SHELLAC.—The market has since the holidays advanced 4s., a large business being done in "futures" at dearer rates including about 3,000 cases TN for June delivery at 127s. 6d. to 129s., August at 127s. to 127s. 6d., September at 126s., October 125s. 6d. to 126s., and December 124s. 6d. to 127s., and January 126s. For arrival about 1,800 cases have been sold, including near at hand at 123s., May-July and June-August shipment at 120s. to 122s., August-October at 119s., and October-December delivery at 120s. 6d. to 122s. c.i.f. On the spot there has been a fair demand at full prices, TN selling on a basis of 125s. to 127s. for middling to good. Good and fine orange marks continue scarce and wanted, values ranging from 140s. to 160s. per cwt. AC Garnet is firmly held at 110s. and 112s., c.i.f., for arrival.

The month's landings were 7,127 chests, against 5,655 chests; deliveries 6,088 chests, against 4,347 chests; and stock 23,331 chests, against 31,967 chests.

SODA NITRATE is firmer at 9s. 10½d. per cwt. for refined, and 9s. 6d. for ordinary.

SOY is steady at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per gal.

SPICES have been very quiet this week, and there were no auctions on Wednesday. *Pepper* is steady for Singapore black with spot sellers at 6½d., and buyers for distant shipment at 6½d. *White Pepper* is inactive with sellers at 10d. for Singapore on the spot, and 9½d. for Penang. *Cloves* are rather dearer for delivery, August-October shipment having been sold at 4½d. per lb.

STYRAX (LIQUID).—Genuine quality is offered from Trieste at 49s. per cwt., c. and f.

SULPHUR.—Mr. M. M. Price, United States commercial agent at Jerez, Andalusia, states that several sulphur mines have been discovered in the vicinity of Jerez. The ore is rich and gives a high percentage of sulphur after its first fusion; it is said to be better than the Sicilian product. The proprietors of these mines are now seeking capital to exploit their property on a large scale, and buyers from abroad have contracted for large yearly purchases.

VANILLA.—An auction of 860 tins will take place on Friday, June 5.

WAX, BEES'.—Dull unbleached Bombay has been sold at 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—The exports from Pernambuco during 1902 amounted to 2,003 tons, of which the United Kingdom received 314 tons, United States 408, and "other countries" 1,281 tons. In 1901 only 900 tons were exported, of which the United Kingdom received 327 tons, and the United States 234 tons. From Ceará 129 tons were shipped in 1902, against 108 tons in 1901, and 169 tons in 1900.

The *Barbados Agricultural News* gives the results of an experiment in ginger-cultivation in Montserrat, undertaken by Mr. A. J. Jordan, the Agricultural Instructor in that island. One-fifth of an acre was planted with sets in April, 1902, and was reaped in March, 1903, giving a yield of rhizomes at the rate of 14,307 lbs. per acre. The total cost was 2l. 2s. 8d., or 10l. 13s. 6d. per acre, and the weight of ginger used as sets was 248½ lbs.

Interesting the Medicos.

THE annual Exhibition of the Medical, Surgical, and Hygienic Exhibitors' Association is taking place in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, this week. It is prettily arranged, and an excellent orchestra discourses sweet music at regular intervals. It appeared to be attracting considerable attention even on the opening day, and our representative found a large crowd of doctors, nurses, and other allies of the medical profession, who appeared to be exceedingly interested in the various things shown. Although the exhibits devoted purely to pharmacy are small, still they are interesting, the largest in this class probably being that of COOPER & Co. It comprises a large and tastefully arranged show of proprietaries, especial attention being directed to Cooper's oxycarbonated waters, "Globenaris" water, and the "Globena" meat and other juices. The latest "Globena" preparation is a grape-jelly. It is nicely put up in glass jars with the true Kensington touch, and is said to be a gentle and grateful aperient; it retails at 2s. Sterilised dressings, each packet wrapped in parchment paper and placed in an airtight dustproof carton, are likewise shown, while Sinapine tissue, cachoids, and Messrs. Cooper's other proprietaries have a good show. An overflow exhibit, principally of the oxycarbonated mineral waters, is set up close to the principal stall. The preparations of W. MARTINDALE absorb many medical visitors. The bacteriological test-cases seem to be most magnetic, perhaps, and this is the occasion, as Mr. Martindale's representative informed our's, on which the Extra Pharmacopœia sells "like hot cakes." The growing list of specialities of Mr. Martindale has been reinforced by a Lysoform tooth-paste and Lysoform mouth-wash (the latter packed in elegant carton), each of which retail at 1s. 6d. ARTHUR & Co. are showing their gold compounds, various hair specialities, tongue-cloths, and Aquafarm (for perspiring hands), Tannopumilio, Thalasal, and various other remedies. Antiphlogistine is being exhibited by the DENVER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY; Narcotile and Anæstile, with the inhaling-apparatuses for each, are by Dr. BENGUE & Co. BILLO'S OVO LECITHINE DÉPÔT have a display of their goods and some well-got-up literature, and under the shadow of the orchestra the PEPTENZYM COMPANY have an exhibit of the various Carrick preparations.

DIETETICS.

By far the largest space is taken up, however, by those firms devoted to the manufacture and sale of nourishing foods. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) are showing "Lemco" and "Oxo," one of the attractions being an excellent snapshot photograph of the Stockbrokers' walk to Brighton on May 1, which was taken by Mr. Corbett, the company's representative. Oxo loomed large on that occasion as a sustaining fluid for the competitors, and this fact has not been lost sight of by this enterprising company. Meat-extracts and meat-essences are also shown by BOVRIL (LIMITED), by COSENZA & Co., and by G. NELSON DALE & Co. (LIMITED). In the latter case "HiPi" mutton-essence and "HiPi" lozenges are the attraction, the latter being "HiPi" in a portable form. Malt preparations are shown in various combinations by the MALTINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED) and by MALTOVA (LIMITED). Diabetic and other foods are presented by the MANHU FOOD COMPANY and by MOSELEYS FOOD (LIMITED). CALLARD & Co. are showing Casoid bread and biscuits, and various sugarless sweets and starchless flours. KARNOID (LIMITED) have a smart little show of their "whole meat" preparation in its various forms, while VEGOX (LIMITED) press the claims of their essence of beef and vegetables. The demand for cups of hot Vegox by the visitors shows that its agreeable taste commends it to the multitude. Preparations of the BRITISH SOMATOSE COMPANY (LIMITED) are also given a place, while INTERNATIONAL PLASMON (LIMITED) have a stall of the Plasmon preparations. The latest of these appears to be Plasmon arrowroot, a mixture of pure arrowroot and plasmon in dietetically suitable proportions. G. VAN ABBOTT & SONS show gluten bread and biscuits, meat-lozenges, &c. CEREBOS (LIMITED) have their table-salt on view, and the SALT UNION (LIMITED) have a Droitwich new

table-salt they extol. Droitwich brine crystals are also being pushed as a remedy for rheumatism, gout, and other ailments of a similar character. PROTENE foods and the products of the HOVIS BREAD AND FLOUR COMPANY (LIMITED), principally their foods for infants and invalids, are also to be seen, while the milk products of HENRI NESTLÉ are given large space in the centre of the hall, the ANGLO-SWISS MILK COMPANY showing preparations of a similar character. Invalid cocoa, biscuits, and powder are exhibited by TELMA (LIMITED), and the old-fashioned, but still trustworthy, patent groats and barley, prepared by KEEN, ROBINSON & Co. (LIMITED), are attracting as much notice as ever. Condensed eggs and Ovumalt, principally the latter, are shown by the CONDENSED EGG SYNDICATE (LIMITED). The merits of Cadbury's cocoa, so well known to medical generations, both past and present, are shown in a neat little stand by CADBURY BROTHERS (LIMITED).

ELECTRICS.

Electrotherapy does not appear to be quite so prominent as on former occasions. The DOWSING RADIANT HEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) have a glowing exhibit beside the entrance, which never fails to attract. The attractions of the electric bath are dilated upon very intelligently by a bright young lady attired as a nurse, who talks persuasively of the cheapness and efficacy of the treatment for arthritis, neuralgic and rheumatic affections of luminous radiant heat. The GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED) are showing their apparatuses for Faradisation, galvanism, electrolysis, and epilation. X-ray installations are to be seen at their stall as well as at that of HARRY W. COX (LIMITED) and of the IMPROVED VIBRATOR COMPANY. The last-named also demonstrate the vibration treatment, and extol its therapeutic efficacy. The loose swinging hammers have been abolished in their latest apparatus, the whole of the mechanism which is applied to the body being now enclosed in a flat circular case, and it may be regulated from a gentle ticking to a vigorous vibration. The MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED) forsake Marconigrams for induction coils specially for use in Röntgen-ray work. Focus tubes, fluorescent screens, and interrupters are also supplied. "Friedrichshall" water, "Rosbach," and "Hall's Wine" (with its allies, "Keystone" burgundy and "Keystone" beef-wine) are other liquids not already enumerated. Attractive shows of each are made by C. OPPEL & Co., "ROSBACH," and STEPHEN SMITH & Co. (LIMITED) respectively. Filters are exhibited by J. DEFRIES & SONS (LIMITED) (who have also on view Scurfield's ventilation-indicator—a ready method of obtaining an immediate estimate of the efficiency of ventilation in a room) and the BERKEFELD FILTER COMPANY (LIMITED); while BRITISH AUTOMATIC AÉRATORS (LIMITED) have the "Consol" automatic aëerator on view. It is a compact aëerator for counter use, and may be fixed either under the counter out of sight or on the counter in a marble frame. Syrup-jars of Doulton ware are supplied, each with automatic syringers. The machine complete (without the syrup-jars) costs 20l. DOULTON & Co. (LIMITED) exhibit a large selection of glazed fire-clay lavatories for hospital and other use, and a special cast-iron mortuary-table, white vitreous enamelled, besides a special show in the entrance-hall of Royal Doulton ware, some of which is very chaste.

ANTISEPTICS.

Surgical-instrument shows are not numerous. W. K. STRACY has a small one, devoted largely to nurses' instrument-bags, wallets, and steel chatelaines. GARROULD has a somewhat similar display, but varied by ear-caps, india-rubber baths, catheters, nipple-shells, milk-sterilisers, walking and ward shoes, and so forth. The HOLBORN SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT COMPANY have a more comprehensive collection of operating-accessories; and clinical thermometers are the province of J. J. HICKS. The MEDICAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION have a Gaiffe-coil working high-frequency apparatus, microscopes, and surgical instruments principally for use in obstetric work. Hartmann's surgical dressings are, under the regis of the SANITARY WOOD-WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED), not likely to be overlooked. Soaps are given prominent position by WRIGHT, LAYMAN, & UMNEY (LIMITED), who have Wright's coal-tar soap well to the fore, with liquor carbonis detergens, and various chemical and pharra-

ceutical specialties, constituting an effective *ensemble*. The other soap-exhibitors are PETOL (LIMITED), OOWANA (LIMITED) (with the inevitable golden ship in full sail), JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS (LIMITED), and NEWTON, CHAMBERS & CO. (LIMITED) (Izal). At Jeyes' stall there is a new creolin disinfectant (distinct from creolin medical), which contains no phenol or any of its homologues. Mr. T. Ainslie Walker, F.C.S., who is to be interviewed there every day, has made some experiments with the medical creolin, which demonstrates its superiority over even a 20-per-cent. solution of cresylic acid in exterminating the typhoid-bacillus. A paper on the subject is to be given by Mr. Walker and Dr. Samuel Rideal at the next Sanitary Congress.

SUNDRIES.

The "Marvel" whirling-spray and "Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder" are shown by LAMONT, CORLISS & Co., and the "Suhlram" sanitary syringe—a rubber and vulcanite vaginal syringe—is exhibited by J. MORGAN DAVIS & SONS. Plasters, bandages, and antiseptic dressings are displayed near the platform by LESLIES (LIMITED), who claim to have invented and first introduced self-adhesive strapping on brown holland. The YORK STREET FLAX-SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED) are introducing what they call the "Kneipp Linen Mesh." It is a fabric specially designed on the suggestion of Dr. Kneipp, the continental water-curer. The lady visitors appeared to be taken with the various patterns liberally supplied. The bath-cabinets manufactured by the EMPIRE BATH-CABINET COMPANY and by the "GEM" SUPPLIES COMPANY (LIMITED) proclaim their respective superiority. MOORE'S NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN COMPANY attract attention by a clever photograph of a dismayed gentleman who has ruined his dress-shirt and inked his fingers by carrying about a leaky fountain pen. The MEDICAL AND GENERAL SPECIALITIES COMPANY have an energetic lady representative, who alternately sprays the congregated nurses with Boyd's antiseptic perfumes and doses the inquisitive male visitors with Boyd's pine-hop tonic bitters. We appropriately finish our survey with a glance at the galvanised-steel bins (with their aseptic operating-chamber construction) of YOUNG'S PATENT HYGIENIC BIN COMPANY, the stall being near the exit, and the exhibit being almost the last on the catalogue.

Coming Events.

Wednesday, June 10.

Stockport Chemists' Association, County Restaurant, at 9 P.M.
Last meeting of the session.

Hartlepool Chemists' Association, Watson's Café, 18 Lynn Street, West Hartlepool, at 7 P.M. Inaugural meeting, to be addressed by Mr. G. F. Merson, who will be supported by Mr. T. Maltby Clague and Councillor Harrison.

Thursday, June 11.

West Ham Chemists' Association, Earham Hall, Forest Gate, E., at 3 P.M. Business-meeting.

Friday, June 12.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place. Botanical demonstration by Mr. Archibald Currie.

THE wood of *Salix alba*, grown in East Anglia, is the only kind of willow-wood used for the cricket-hat.

A FEW drops of oil of lavender renders solutions of hypochlorites or chlorine less unpleasant, and does not interfere with the chemical properties of the solutions.

THE importation of saccharin, except in small quantities for medicinal use, is now prohibited in Spain, Italy, Portugal, France, Austria Hungary, Greece, and Russia.

THE British Consular Reports issued this week include one of forty-seven pages devoted to the trade and laws of the Faroe Islands, while a report on the trade of so important a centre as Canton only covers twenty pages, twelve of which are statistics. A third report on the trade of Pernambuco and Ceará consists practically of figures showing the nature and official values of foreign imports to those places from 1900-1902.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Oil of Orris.

SIR,—I have read with some astonishment Messrs. Schimmel's note, in their last *Half-yearly Report*, on a liquid oil of orris of tenfold concentration, which they are now producing. It will be within your recollection that a note by myself describing a liquid otto of orris of ten times the strength of concrete oil of orris was read before a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in March, 1900. This preparation had been made in Messrs. Horner & Sons' Laboratory for several months previous to this date; but Messrs. Schimmel, commenting in their *Report* of April, 1900, upon my note, ventured to cast some doubt on its possibility. Since my communication, there have been more than one announcement in the hybrid scientific business-pushing pamphlets, peculiar to the continental essential-oil trade, of the introduction by the firms for whom the pamphlets were published of a liquid oil of orris of great strength. That they have produced a product similar to the one described by me is very possible; but Messrs. Schimmel, in their *Report* of April-May, 1903, claim that they "were the first to produce and place on the market" such a preparation. The gentleman responsible for the *Half-yearly Report* must have forgotten what he had previously written, and lost touch with the outside world in which Messrs. Horner have been advertising their preparation for the past four years, or else he has written this romance essaying to bring fresh *kudos* to the house of Schimmel.

Your obedient servant,

J. C. STEAD.

London, N.E.

[A report of Mr. Stead's paper on "Otto of Orris" appeared in the *C. & D.*, March 17, 1900, page 472. Messrs. Horner & Sons advertised the otto in the *C. & D.* shortly afterwards.—Ed.]

Our Winter Issue.

SIR,—Will you allow me to congratulate you on the Winter Issue of the *C. & D.*? Looking at it from the literary point of view first, it is excellent; the articles on "Bell-metal Mortars" and "The Oldest Pharmacy in London" are extremely interesting, as also is the one entitled "Wholesale Prices in the Eighteenth Century." The article which is likely to appeal most to business men is the one on advertising by "Adeps Adeptis," who appears to be an adept at drawing up "ads."; while those on "Shellac," by Mr. Parry, and "Urine-analysis," by Dr. Martindale, are also very useful. The whole thing, from Summary to Trade Report, is well written. But it is in the advertisements that the number excels. The setting-up, diversity of types and styles, the different kinds of paper, all tend to place it a long way ahead of your previous efforts. I may add that if a man in business were to read the book from cover to cover he could draw up sufficient new styles of advertising to make it worth his subscription for the year twice over to him.

Yours sincerely,

Pittsworth, Queensland,
March 14.

THOS. F. HALL.

Newfoundland Cod-liver Oil.

SIR,—To your issue of April 4, Mr. C. Edward Sage, F.C.S., writes an article on Newfoundland cod-liver oil, upon which I wish to make a few remarks contradicting what he says about our production. He talks of non-freezing oil as if Norway had a monopoly of this article; I herewith enclose a testimonial, given to me unsolicited by Messrs. Scott & Bowne, that the sample of my oil taken promiscuously by them and tested "stood the freezing-test better than any they had ever seen." Mr. Sage says Norwegian oil is superior in many ways to that from Newfoundland, both in

method of preparation and especially in freedom from admixture. I need only reply to this that our oil is now manufactured under directions given by Mr. A. Neilsen, formerly one of Norway's chief inspectors. But when Mr. Sage states that we mix menhaden oil and seal oil with our refined cod-liver oil, I defy him to prove it, as far as my manufacture is concerned, and I have been turning out an increased production during the past twelve years. He seems to know all about menhaden oil as if he had been experimenting with it himself, but he is far astray in his geography when he associates menhaden fish oil with Newfoundland, as we know nothing about these fish here, and menhaden oil is manufactured in the United States over one thousand miles away. He wisely shows that seal oil can easily be detected in cod-liver oil by its iodine-number being much lower. Why he thinks that we would import and pay a heavy duty on "mineral, rosin or cotton-seed oils and other possible adulterants too numerous to mention" in order to ruin our production and outwit good customers I do not profess to understand. It is very hard luck for Norwegian fishermen to find their fish in such a condition as has been described by your correspondent at Bergen, when it requires 3,000 to 4,000 cod livers to fill a barrel (surely it almost needs a microscope to find these livers in the fish). Then, again, it has been clearly stated by your correspondent that a large quantity of the livers are diseased. I wish I had space to compare our Newfoundland fish with the Norwegian, but perhaps a small picture, taken at one of the stations, will explain better what our fish are like. [This is a photograph of a boy of six who is standing between two cod of aldermanic proportions which tower far above him.] I do not want to run down Norway fish or oil, but I wish to show the absurdity of the contention that Norwegian oil is so much better in every way than our Newfoundland oil. It is only reasonable that we accept as facts what they advertise, and the conclusion is easily drawn that if you want a choice oil, you must first look for good, healthy, fat codfish. No one ever heard of Newfoundland codfish being starved: it is always the other way—they are so often glutted with bait-fish that the fisherman's great complaint is that "they will not bite," and the ordinary device of "cod-traps" has done away with the more precarious method of the old-fashioned "hook and line." It is an acknowledged fact that the Newfoundland codfish are the finest in the world, and the main point for druggists to know is that proper care and attention is given to turn out the very best oil obtainable from the liver.

St. John's, Newfoundland, April 22.

Yours truly,

W. A. MUNN.

Note by the Editor.—Mr. Munn sends with his letter (which we have curtailed) various documents relating to Newfoundland cod-liver oil, especially his own make. We need only quote one of these, as it happens to have interest. It is a report by the Chemical Laboratory of the General Association of Austrian Pharmacists, Vienna, giving the following analytical results from Mr. Munn's oil:—

This is a pale yellow oil of a taste and smell such as is peculiar to this article, and of sp. gr. 0.928 at 15° C. It stands the elaidine and Kremel's colour-tests, and litmus-paper wetted with alcohol scarcely reddens when dipped into the oil. After standing for several hours at 0° C., the sample is as perfectly clear as before. The iodine-numbers found were: (1) 158.9; (2) 158.6; average, 158.75. Saponification-numbers: (1) 261.6; (2) 261.8; average, 261.7. Qualitative analyses as to substances that cannot be saponified gave negative results. The oil contains 0.63 per cent. of a substance that cannot be saponified at all (cholesterin?). The somewhat high iodine-number (158) may be considered normal, such figures having already been observed in analyses made on genuine and pure cod-liver oils by Parry and Sage. The somewhat high saponification-number is likely to be attributed to the substances unsuceptible of saponification and to the low average molecular weight of the sebatic acids. The oil answers all requirements of the German Pharmacopœia, 4th edition.

Is it Worth While?

SIR,—I do not know if my opinion is of any value on the question of cutting and substitution, and have never had any time to enter into it any further than reading most of the articles worth reading on the subject. My opinion has always been that no scheme will ever be successful unless you apply the remedy or cure, and that is the proper legitimate profit of the old days—8s. 6d. or 9s. net, 22s. and 23s. net per dozen, no matter advertised or not advertised "Price

1s." If a qualified chemist will not have it, I am sure it applies more forcibly to an ordinary vendor or drug-store, who has to make ends meet somehow. I have told all manufacturers whom I have seen the same. Indeed, I am and have always been astonished at manufacturers expecting chemists or anyone else to be satisfied with the profits now offered.

Yours,

Liverpool, May 27.

W. J. LEGGETT.

Commercial Qualities.

SIR,—I am surprised that not a single letter has appeared in your columns with regard to the methylated soap-liniment case and the principles involved. Is the apathy through Messrs. Boots being the defendants, and the trade generally saying "Let Boots fight their own battle"? If so, that, to my mind, is a wrong attitude to take. The case is involving great issues, and from a commercial view is of vast importance to our trade. The majority of chemists in business retail, and always have retailed, the methylated liniment when demanded either as opodeldoc or soap liniment; what would be the use of giving a poor person the rectified, for a sprain, in pennyworths? The quantity received would do no good whatever, whereas $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of methylated might do a little good. A few chemists who confine themselves to the dispensing only, and are not worried with pennyworths, do, and rightly so, dispense the rectified, but a poorer person who objects to pay the price receives methylated. The case, being *sub judice*, cannot be commented upon, but I cannot help asking, Where are these useless quibbles going to stop? Cannot we buy and sell as business men "commercial" qualities of drugs to retail at prices in competition with other tradesmen? Is lard from a grocer or dairy to be B.P.? Is every penny bottle of "gum" sold to be mucilage of acacia B.P.? if so, it would be useless, as it does not keep. Is oil of vitriol to mean only acid. sulphuric. pur.? if so, I fancy the manufacturing interests of the whole country are involved. I should like, Sir, the various chemists' Associations in the country to speak on this matter with no uncertain sound.

I am, &c.,

OLD SUBSCRIBER. (52/70.)

Things in General.

SIR,—Are not the benefits of the P.A.T.A. considerably minimised when manufacturers on joining raise the wholesale price 10 per cent., and think to gain the support of the retail chemist by offering an additional 5 per cent. profit to protect the selling-prices of their articles? Contrast the differences resulting in the case of Browne's chlorodyne with Scott's emulsion or Wright's coal-tar soap. While the former is constantly recommended the latter are handed to the customer without the smallest comment.

In the same way can the Pharmaceutical Council expect chemists to enthusiastically support the Pharmacy Bill when some of the members of the Council allow stores and grocers to cut their proprietaries to the last farthing, and take no steps to protect the selling-price? I allude to Dinneford's magnesia and Savory & Moore's preparations.

Does not the conduct of the Inland Revenue authorities demand some decided action being taken to obtain a definite statement as to the attempt now being made to constitute all medicines simply labelled with the name of the specific ailment for which they are intended, without bearing any recommendation, liable to stamp-duty, such as influenza-mixture, blood-purifier, cough-syrup, neuralgia-mixture, or headache-tablets, which if carried to a logical conclusion renders every penny box of liver-pills or a single headache-powder liable?

Chemists would gladly use all their influence to support the Council in passing the Pharmacy Bill if they were doing what they could to protect and benefit the trade instead of leaving all these matters to Mr. Glyn-Jones and the C.D.A. to champion their cause. The indifference of the Council to the everyday requirements of the trade in general, as contrasted with the interest displayed in upholding the so-called professional coterie, largely accounts for the apathy of the trade. Assistance in the two ways suggested should gain candidates favourable to them the most support at future elections for the Council.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHEMICUS. (26/2.)

D

Dispensing Notes.

SIR,—Could you kindly help me with two dispensing-difficulties I have met with? They were originally, I believe, prescriptions written by an eminent London throat-specialist:

No. 1.				
Cocain. hyd. ...	...	...	...	5 per cent.
Menthol. ...	...	...	...	10 per cent.
Paroleine. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Ft. spray. M.d.u.				

The cocain. hyd. will not dissolve, and if simply powdered ever so fine blocks up the atomiser. Pure cocaine will only dissolve at about 1 per cent., so that cannot take its place.

No. 2.				
Sod. bicarb. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Sod. biborat. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Sod. salicyl. ...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Menthol. ...	...	...	...	gr. ss.
Thymol. ...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Glycerin. ...	...	...	...	3j.
Aque ...	...	...	...	3iij.

M. "For the nasal douche."

Use as directed.

The customer said this was sent out quite clear when dispensed in London: can you suggest how it was done? I have tried it in various ways, but always get a sediment.

Let me take this opportunity of telling you how very useful and instructive I find THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. I have been a subscriber for the last eighteen years, and have found it particularly useful in this distant Colony in keeping in touch with all the best and latest ideas in the pharmaceutical world. Yours faithfully,

New Zealand, March 3. P. M. (6/16.)

[We have failed to make a satisfactory solution of the first of these, either with pure cocaine or the salt. In the second, the quantities of the first two ingredients should be 3j., not 3j.]

Menthol and Izal with Glycerin.

SIR,—The prescription quoted by "C. B." makes a fair mixture, and has been used for intratracheal injection—not for a spray. See *Brit. Med. Journal*, June 7, 1902.

Yours faithfully,
Bournemouth, May 22. STEWART HARDWICK.

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1903, before formulating Queries.

34/2. *Lex.*—It has been held in England that an indoor chemist's assistant who is paid salary in lieu of notice is not entitled to an equivalent for a month's board and lodging. We do not think the decision would have been upheld on appeal.

33/17. *Yorkshire.*—We do not see what offence you have committed under the Weights and Measures Act, as you have used no measure. Proceedings under the Act have to be taken within six months.

43/37. *Meth. Spt.*—Methylated liniments may only be made or sold by those who hold a licence to retail methylated spirit.

44/24. *E. M.*—Your explanation is merely of personal interest, and it is preferable not to give publicity to it.

14/53. *W. G.*—The written agreement for the purchase of the lease makes the completion of the contract subject to the under-lease being approved by the purchaser; but this also is conditional according to the phraseology of the agreement, and if the matter were going to litigation the expense to you (even if you won the case) would be greater than what you now have to face.

44/30. *H.*—The label will not be liable to stamp-duty as the person on whose behalf the sale is made is a qualified chemist. The fact that the owner of the business trades under another name than that on the register should only affect the matter when he is called upon to satisfy the Board of Inland Revenue that he is qualified.

48/30. *Old Subscriber* has used for eight years an invented word as a trade-mark, which is not registered. This year a firm have registered the word for a different class of goods. Can they prevent him using the word? No; but they make things awkward for him. His best course is to apply for the registration of the word in the class of goods for which he uses it, and if the firm oppose the registration, "Old Subscriber" should be able to satisfy the Comptroller by evidence of his right to the word.

45/23. *X. Y. Z.*—(1) The wording of the card is similar to what has brought other people into trouble. You practically say that the teeth you supply are "unsurpassed," and that has been held to imply special qualification of the practitioner. You may say they are "excellent." (2) Optician is not an exclusive title. You will find all particulars regarding the Spectacle-makers' Company's examination in our last Educational Number, September 6, 1902.

45/48. *G. A.*—We do not consider "Manufacturer of high-class artificial teeth" used by an unregistered person is an infringement of the Dentists Act, but "Teeth painlessly extracted" has been considered to be by a judge. Our advice in these matters is—state the facts without adjectives.

45/30. *R. H.*—A beef-and-malt wine is not a medicine, and may only be sold by licensed wine retailers or dealers. As a wine it can be recommended "in cases of debility, weakness, &c., arising from any cause. It is also especially valuable as a restorative after fevers, influenza, and other continued illness," for it does not come within the Medicine-stamp Acts.

46/12. *Intermediary.*—The seedsman is your tenant, and must look to you for compensation in respect to any damage which may be proved. It is a matter of evidence whether the seedsman has been negligent or not in regard to the leakage, but we judge from the facts which you mention that he has not been. If the subletting has been agreed to by the landlord, you may recover the damages from him, but it would be advisable if all three parties mutually agreed.

27/49. *Cestria.*—If the medicine is an entire drug, putting it into capsules and recommending it for the cure of ailments does not render it liable to stamp-duty, but it may be sold only by qualified chemists and licensed persons. You should explain the matter to your local Inland Revenue supervisor.

215/8. *G. W. S.*—The use of sodium bicarbonate as a preservative for milk has not been prohibited.

51/19. *Income-tax.*—A check-till is an article employed in trade, and the cost of it may be for income-tax purposes deducted from the profits if thereby the yearly average is not exceeded.

52/18. *M. P. S.*—If it can be proved that the arms passed from one tenant to another, and you acknowledge the fact, they are the property of the landlord, and their removal during your tenancy was wrong.

46/2. *Hants.*—The following paragraphs are similar to others for which unqualified men have been fined under Section 3 of the Dentists Act:—

You cannot obtain nicer teeth, though you may pay double or treble elsewhere.

It is almost impossible for you to be fitted more artistically; moreover, the teeth are intended for service.

See replies to other querists, and remember that although special qualification is not claimed if it be implied by the descriptions given an offence is committed. The Act does not prohibit a person practising dentistry and telling the public that he does so, but it appears to prohibit him saying how much better he does it than other persons (which necessarily includes registered persons).

51/64. *Apothecary*.—The decision by Mr. Justice Lawrance and Mr. Justice Channell, that it is a contravention of Section 40 of the Medical Act, 1858, for an apothecary to call himself a physician, still holds good. See the *C. & D.*, July 6, 1901, page 19, for particulars of the case.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

25/54. *Animal*.—(1) Powder for Preventing Chicken-cholera :

Pulv. gentiane	...	...	...	3iv.
Ferri peroxidi	...	...	...	3j.
Pulv. capsici	...	...	...	3ij.
Crete prepar.	...	...	...	3iv.

M.

Label: Mix a tablespoonful each day with the food for twenty hens.

(2) Cleansing-drench :

Potass. nit.	...	...	...	3j.
Sulph. sublim.	...	...	...	3j.
Ferri carb.	...	...	...	3ss.
Diapente	...	...	...	3ij.
Sodii sulph.	...	...	...	3iv.
Mag. sulph.	...	...	...	3iv.

M.

Divide into two powders and administer each in a quart of gruel.

(3) Rat-poison :

Strychnine sulph.	...	...	...	3ij.
Chrome green	...	...	...	3ss.
Oat flour	...	...	...	5j.
Barium carbonate	...	...	...	3j.

Mix.

Divide into packets containing 30 gr. and 90 gr., which sell at 3*l.* and 6*l.*

(4) "Veterinary Counter Practice" (*C. & D.* office, 3*s.* 6*d.*) contains a collection of good veterinary formulas.

37/68. *Anxious* asks "which is the quickest means of Rounding Pills, by a figure of eight or circular motion; and whether it is necessary to lean on the rounder when finishing hard pills." Why not try for yourself, "Anxious"? If you have the use of your arms, you could settle the question in less time than it took you to inquire of us.

39/22. *W. S.*—Fumigating-fluid for Greenhouses like your sample :

Crude nicotine	...	...	...	3ss.
Flowers of camphor	...	...	...	3ij.
Proof spirit to	...	...	...	3iss.

Dissolve.

For ridding a small greenhouse of flies a teaspoonful is mixed with a tablespoonful of water and vaporised by means of a proper lamp. If done in the evening the place can be entered in the morning with safety. The preparation is very poisonous, and comes under Part 1 of the poison schedule.

44/60. *F. R.* (Cartagena).—Light carbonate of magnesia or fullers' earth is used for the purpose of making clear solutions of essential oils in weak alcohol. In the case of oil of bay, triturate the oil with its own weight of carbonate of magnesia; add sufficient of the spirit to make a thin cream which mix with the rest of the spirit in a bottle. Shake occasionally for a few hours, then filter.

44/20. *Manager*.—You will find a good formula for malt and oil in the *C. & D.*, November 1, 1902, page 758.

44/63. *J. C. A.*—Sirolin is the name applied to a syrup of thiocol (potassium-guaiacol-sulphonate) containing 6 gr. of thiocol in each ounce. It is used in the treatment of phthisis.

44/72. *Subscriber*.—Paper teeth are not yet, as far as we can gather, commercially obtainable.

44/56. *Carbon*.—Ferguson's Copper Toning-bath for bromides.—We last gave the formula for this in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, as follows :

Potassium citrate (10-per-cent. solution)	...	...	...	250 c.c.
Copper sulphate (10-per-cent. solution)	...	...	...	35 c.c.
Potassium ferricyanide (10-per-cent. solution)	...	...	...	30 c.c.

Used for toning bromide prints from purple-black to cherry-red according to time of immersion.

Further particulars are given in the *C. & D.*, June 1, 1901, page 889.

25/38. *J. J. J.*—Purification of Gas.—After the gas has been through the ammonia-towers it is passed over hydrated ferric oxide, generally in the form of Irish bog ore, to remove sulphuretted hydrogen, and then over moist slaked lime to absorb carbonic-acid gas. The lime would absorb both gases if necessary, but the use of ferric oxide is more economical, as when the oxide becomes exhausted it is revived by passing air over it.

38/61. *Anti-cant*.—Thanks for yours. We regret that space has not permitted publication of the letter.

46/57. *T. G. F.*—If you send the MS. when finished, we will read it.

44/45. *Homer*.—Silver articles worn on the person frequently turn black more quickly at times than at others. The blackening is due to formation of silver sulphide by contact with the sweat.

46/20. *Tannigen*.—There is no book published containing more information on the subject than "Pharmaceutical Formulas." You must learn more by experience.

44/1. *Candidus*.—To Clean Panama Hats, first wash them in water with a good dash of ammonia in it, scrubbing well with a brush; then wash in cold water, to which some peroxide of hydrogen has been added.

25/39. *Cantab*.—The Stubborn Disease of the Hair to which you refer is *Alopecia areata*. It generally arises from some injury to the head, such as a knock, and appears a few months, or even a year, after the injury. It is exceedingly difficult to check, and frequently the whole head is affected before there are signs of recovery. One of the best applications is beta naphthol 20 gr. in an ounce of benzoated lard. This should be rubbed into the bald spots at bedtime. It is advisable to have an area of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shaved round the patches, and they should be sponged once a day with a solution of 1 gr. mercuric chloride in an ounce of methylated ether. There are many other remedies, but all are equally slow in doing good.

51/52. *Omega*.—There is no chemical that we know of which will restore the bright appearance of gravel paths. Use darkish sand.

57/22. *F. H. R.*—Please refer to the note on picric acid for motor-cycles in the *C. & D.*, May 16.

51/51. *Agricultural*.—Perhaps the New Remedy for Dishorning Cattle is sodium ethylate, which is covered by a patent granted to Mr. T. S. Peebles, Lochee, N.B.

Information Supplied.

Wright's Pearl-ointment consists of emp. plumbi, hydrag. ammon., ol. olive, and cera alba.—*H. W.* (190/37.)

Gurnathuja, inquired for in *C. & D.*, January 17, may be a misnomer for gum thuja.—*H. W.* (190/37.)

Information Wanted.

55/41. Address of Sidney Brown, maker of "Philoderma."

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with O. N. DALTON, Esq., O.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 6, 1903.)

TREFOLENE (no claim for "Trefoil") and **MARJORA**; for perfumery, &c. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 252,020 and 253,517.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 13, 1903.)

PURALE; for chemicals. By Blanc Suedois (Swedish White) (Limited), 3 Crown Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 253,627.

GRANBOR; for chemicals. By Joseph Townsend (Limited), 19 Crawford Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow. 253,644.

CHLOROSIL (no claim for "Chloro"); for chemicals and detergents, &c. By R. Armstrong, Saul Street Works, Preston. 252,456 and 257,187.

JEYESOL, **JEYZOL**, and **JEYESINE**; for chemicals. By Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited), 64 Cannon Street, E.C. 253,052, 253,053, and 253,054.

GARTH-HAY; for veterinary preparations. By Tom Crossley, 100 Bootle Street, Preston. 253,464.

KYNOL; for a disinfectant. By W. Gregory, 31 Fore Street, Wellington, Somerset, chemist. 253,629.

ARVEN; for goods in Class 3. By the Arven Manufacturing Company, Gallagh, Tuam, co. Galway. 250,023.

RUBIRUBE (no claim for "Ruby"); for "Hutton's Rubirube Joint-oil." By Hutton & Co., 5 Post Office Avenue, Southport. 252,452.

PENERGOL; for medicinal preparations. By J. Tye & Son, 9 Linton Street, N. 252,481.

JEBDEE, for goods in Classes 3 and 47; and **BOOCUP**, for goods in Class 3. By J. B. Donaldson, 2 Kempshott Road, Streatham, S.W. 252,557, 252,558, and 252,800.

Device for "Granny Merwood's" preparations; for chemicals. By G. A. Bevan, 27 Milton Street, E.C. 252,785.

ANTHRASOL and **STYPTOL**; for chemicals. By Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, c/o Mewburn, Ellis & Pryor, 70 Chancery Lane, W.C. 253,306 and 253,307.

MINCORICE; for liquorice (in Class 3) and medicated lozenges, drops, and pellets. By Taylor White, Selby, Yorks. 253,431.

Combination of devices (outline of leg and foot and the letters "L. C. P." enclosed in a shield device); for a cramp-preventive. By A. Lamplough, 2 Finsbury Square, E.C. 253,444.

ICAN; for chemicals. By H. Lavender, 41 Victoria Road, Charlton, Kent. 253,704.

SOLA; for electric batteries and accumulators. By Horner & Sons, Mitre Square, Aldgate, E. 253,344.

Combination of devices; for Cox's gelatin. By J. & G. Cox (Limited), Gorgie Mills, Edinburgh. 248,591.

MYONA; for a powder for making a non-alcoholic and non-medicinal drink. By E. May, 156 High Street, Harlesden, N.W. 252,802.

APIPEZO; for foodstuffs. By the American Cereal Company, 11 Drury Lane, Liverpool. 253,544.

COMBINOL, **MIXOL**, and **MIXOLINE** (no claim for "Combine" or "Mix"); for foodstuffs. By G. Wall & Co. (Limited), 14 Williamson Street, Liverpool. 253,592, 253,593, and 253,594.

POSILINE; for perfumery and toilet-articles, &c. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 252,566.

ADONA; for toilet face-paste. By W. N. Coxford and H. P. van Dusen, trading as Clarkson & Co., 4 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 252,970.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 20, 1903.)

SOLDERINE (no claim for "Solder"); for fluxes. By Sir W. Burnett & Co. (Limited), Millwall, E. 252,998.

Combination of devices and the words "STAR AND CRESCENT"; for sulphate of copper. By Bessler, Waechter & Co., 18 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 253,097.

ARMOURITE ("Armour" disclaimed); for goods in Class 1. By W. Brown, Sons & Co., Kinning Park, Glasgow. 253,383.

MICROBIA ("Microbe" disclaimed); for goods in Classes 1, 2, and 47. By the Electrolytic Alkali Company (Limited), Cleford Bridge, Middlewich, Cheshire. 253,655, 253,656, and 253,657.

AHOY; for preservatives, disinfectants, &c., in Class 2, pharmaceutical preparations in Class 3, soap-powders, &c., in Class 47, toilet soaps, perfumes, &c., in Class 48, and cleaning and polishing substances. 252,227, 252,228, 252,229, 252,230, and 252,231.

NEGROGENE ("Negro" disclaimed); for hoof-oils. By Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), 31 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 253,172.

CINNAKOL and flower device; for disinfecting-soap, veterinary ointments, &c., and for toilet-articles. By José Baxeres de Alzugaray, 24 Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 253,491 and 253,492.

SALO-CREOL ("Sal" disclaimed); for chemicals. By the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden Actien-Gesellschaft, Radebeul, c/o Mewburn, Ellis & Pryor, Chancery Lane, W.C. 251,912.

DIOGEN; for a liquid antiseptic. By the Oakland Chemical Company, New York, c/o L. E. Townroe, 26 Budge Row, E.C. 253,539.

NABOT; for an ointment. By J. Paterson, 243 Allison Street, Crosshill, Glasgow. 253,635.

BOROFAX (no claim for "Boro"); for chemicals. By Henry Solomon Wellcome, trading in the name of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C. 253,744.

SANCOS (no claim for "San"); for medicines. By W. E. D. Shirliff, 66 Goldhawk Road, W., chemist. 253,787.

LUVU; for cachous. By J. D. Fox, 39 North Terrace, Bingley, Yorks. 252,775.

BANNIS and **BANNEX**; for foodstuffs. By R. F. Bannister, Ordsall, Retford. 253,796 and 253,873.

LIMETTA ("Lime" disclaimed); for mineral and aerated waters. By Idris & Co. (Limited), Pratt Street, Camden Town, N.W. 253,049.

FIZZOIDS ("Fizz" disclaimed); for beverages. By E. H. Buckell, F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., trading as E. Hook, West Pallant House, Chichester. 253,227.

AROZALL; for a tooth-powder. By Amy M. M. Paske, 15 Rothsay Place, Bedford. 251,765.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 27, 1903.)

Device of a pocket; for chemicals, photographic apparatus, photographic glass and photographic paper. By the Pocket Photography Company (Limited), 56 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 253,560, 253,561, 253,562, and 253,563.

ELECTROLYSIA ("Electroly" disclaimed); for goods in Class 1. By the Electrolytic Alkali Manufacturing Company (Limited), Cleford Bridge, Middlewich. 253,654.

CARSEL; for a patent medicine. By J. M. Catton, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster. 253,999.

TONCIT; for photographic appliances. By the Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg, 33 Cannon Street, E.C. 251,364.

ANTINOUS; for photographic materials and apparatus. By W. Watson & Sons, 313 High Holborn, W.C. 254,177.

HOPPEX ("Hop" disclaimed); for a foodstuff. By Stevenson & Howell (Limited), 95A Southwark Street, S.E. 253,508.

TOKO; for a non-alcoholic beverage. By W. A. Ellis, 176 Stockwell Park Road, Brixton, S.W., chemist. 254,235.

Combination of devices (crossed spears) and the word "SPEAR"; for mineral and aerated waters. By Forster's Bishop Middleton Brewery (Limited), Ferryhill, co. Durham. 252,783.

Architectural device of ruined gable with circular window—"THE ROUND O"; for mineral and aerated waters. By James Jack, 102 High Street, Arbroath, N.B., pharmaceutical chemist. 253,283.

PANSY BLOSSOM; for goods in Class 44. By Joseph Thompson, Geoffrey Street, Preston. 253,741.

SVELTA, for a toilet-article; and **CAROLEEN**, for a skin-lotion. By Kate Sampey, trading as "Carol Bromley," 20 Wigmore Street, W. 253,199, and 253,200.

LA REVE; for goods in Class 48. By C. B. Vance, Greystones, co. Wicklow, Ireland, pharmaceutical chemist. 353,400.

RAVOLA; for perfumery and toilet-articles. By the Ravola Toilet Company, 338 Clapham Road, S.W. 253,760.

The Assistants' Page of News.

THIS WEEK'S "C. & D." IN BRIEF.

PIGOTTITE, a rare mineral, has been discovered in Cornwall (p. 906).

The indiscriminate use of the red cross is forbidden in Austria (p. 895).

SOME NOTES on chemists' circulars which have recently reached us are given on p. 838.

MR. MUNN, the well-known manufacturer of St. John's, defends Newfoundland cod-liver oil (p. 921).

THE BOOK-PLATE of the Pharmaceutical Institute of the University of Bern is reproduced on p. 902.

THE question of price-protection was before the London Chemists' Association on Wednesday (p. 914).

AN important pronouncement as to the labelling of medicines is made by the Inland Revenue authorities on p. 905.

HINTS on storing indiarubber-tubing were given at the Nottingham meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry (p. 914).

M. LEGER, who was at the Pharmaceutical Society's annual dinner, has been interviewed by our Paris correspondent (p. 932).

MR. S. R. ATKINS, of Salisbury, was on Wednesday elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (pp. 893 and 904).

SKETCH PORTRAITS of two new members of the General Medical Council, Dr. McCall Anderson and Dr. Lindsay Stevens, are given on p. 899.

MR. A. L. SAVORY has resigned his position as councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 898). The vacancy has not yet been filled up.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY is in progress at Berlin. We give a preliminary report of the proceedings to Thursday evening (p. 908).

MR. DORRIS is as busy as ever in his opposition to the Pharmacy Bill (p. 890), and is influencing some of the technical journals to write excited denunciations of the Bill (p. 903).

WE print the text of the letter which the Pharmaceutical Society have sent to all the members of Parliament (p. 907). It is an *exposé* of the fallacies of the Boot circular.

CHEMISTS should be careful how they store and label "Iron pills." A North London chemist has been fined for selling Bland's pills deficient in ferrous carbonate (p. 911).

MANCHESTER MEDICAL STUDENTS have discussed the relations of pharmacy and medicine. The advantages of leaving the dispensing of medicines to chemists are summarised (p. 907).

THE BUSINESS of the Pharmaceutical Council is in future to be managed by means of committees. This method is calculated to relieve the President of much detail-work (pp. 897 and 905).

THE PHARMACOPEIA COMMITTEE of the General Medical Council presented their report last week. Mr. Chattaway has nearly finished his digest of criticisms and researches (p. 900).

THE BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION are raising the question of the applicability of the Dentists Act to limited companies. A case has been taken in Limerick, but judgment is reserved (p. 911).

THE MEDICAL EXHIBITION at Queen's Hall this week is a pleasant resort wherein a few instructive hours may be spent. Particulars of what may be seen there will be found on p. 919.

M. EUGENE COLLIN, of Paris, is the recipient of the Hanbury gold medal this year. Some particulars of his career are given on p. 893. Mr. Collin hopes to personally receive the medal in October (p. 888).

"XRAYSEE" reckons that the cost of the General Medical Council's protest against the Pharmacy Bill will be about £54, but it will be well spent if it results in the Bill being delegated to a Select Committee (p. 903).

MR. E. A. CLUETE SMITH has had to answer to the General Medical Council for his connection with a cancer-hospital in which electric methods were used. The Council did not find that Mr. Smith had acted unprofessionally (p. 899).

THIS is a broken week on the produce-markets, and business in most articles has been very quiet, with the exception of shellar, in which there has been a large business, mostly speculative. Citric acid is firmer, and quinine is a dull market (p. 916).

MAINLY PERSONAL.

AVOID too much cross-examination of customers when goods are returned; this causes needless irritation.

MR. W. T. HARLOW, chemist and druggist, has opened a new pharmacy at 15 Dickon Road, Blackpool.

WHEN a commission is placed in your hands to fill, see that you put into it your best judgment and thought.

KNOW how to listen well; take in all the points you are told, and catch the spirit as well as the letter of the request.

LEARN the great extent to which the Golden Rule may be applied in business matters with the utmost satisfaction to all.

MR. ANDREW GEDDES, chemist and druggist, of Bonnybridge, is opening a pharmacy at Main Street, Camelon, Stirlingshire.

MR. H. L. HUNT, of Reading, has acquired the prescription-books and recipes of Mr. W. H. Millahand, pharmaceutical chemist, King's Road, Reading.

MR. BELL, L.P.S.I., has purchased the pharmacy in Waterford formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Council of Ireland.

MR. R. H. GIBBS, of Cheltenham, has acquired the Central Pharmacy, Margate, which has been carried on for twenty-nine years by Mr. W. S. Harvey, chemist and druggist.

MR. WILLIAMSON, L.P.S.I., has been appointed by the executors of the late Mr. G. H. Grindley to manage the pharmacy and general business at Westland Row, Dublin.

THE weekly half-holiday is becoming a general thing amongst the chemists in Dundee even in the centre of the city, and the chemists of Chelmsford are closing at 7 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

A BUSINESS has been opened under the title of Goodness (Limited) at Uppingham Road, Leicester, by Mr. F. W. Goodness, chemist and druggist, Leicester, and Mr. C. J. Wathes, chemist and druggist, Long Eaton.

HASTINGS HAS PRODUCED some illustrious chemists' assistants, said Mr. Vint at the dinner of the East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association. Two instances are Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., of India, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones.

MR. JOHN A. FERGUSON, chemist and druggist, formerly with Messrs. Dandie & Co., chemists, Perth, has acquired the business at Markinch, Fife, which Mr. Andrew Robertson, chemist and druggist, has carried on for the past twenty-five years.

THE cricket matches of the past week included a match between the London College C.C. and Muter's, which resulted in a win for the Londoners, and one played between the Nottingham chemists and Southwell Grammar-school. The scholars beat the pharmacists by 36 runs.

THE MEDICAL STUDENTS at Manchester University recently discussed "The Relation of Pharmacy to Medicine." As a result it was unanimously agreed that an harmonious arrangement by which the chemist dispenses and the doctor prescribes would be best for both parties.

THE EDINBURGH PHARMACY ATHLETIC CLUB has a swimming section, in connection with which the first of a series of handicaps took place in the Dalry Baths on May 23. Mr. E. O. Rowland won, with Mr. G. H. C. Rowland and Mr. J. Weston in the second and third places.

A FRENCH PHARMACEUTIST states that a good way to administer quinine to children is to mix 1 gram of sulphate in a mortar with 8 grams of olive oil. Twenty drops of this mixture will contain 5 centigrams of quinine. The mixture is poured into a table-spoonful of sugared milk, and will be easily swallowed.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS advertising in this issue are as follows:—

South London School of Pharmacy (Muter's), 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A and 227A Oxford Street, Manchester.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

DEPOSIT.—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount, which is payable by the purchaser.

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulae, Addresses Wanted, and Articles Wanted.

1^{**d.**} per word with name and address. **1d.** per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than **6d.**

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE,** and crossed **MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.**

THE EXCHANGE COLUMN

Is a mature and well-attested medium for disposing of Surplus Stock and Secondhand Fittings. It does its work quickly and effectively, and Advertisers tell us that they make money by it. Look up your old stock, and send an advertisement for the next issue. Goods which may not sell in your locality may find a ready sale elsewhere. Clear your shelves of all old stock to make room for new goods, and put money in your pocket.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Several new gunmetal pessary-moulds (Rendell shape); what offers? 230/18, Office of this Paper.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"The Bulletin of Pharmacy," September, 1901, to October, 1902, inclusive, December and July missing; what offers? HINKLEY, Seacombe, Cheshire.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

33 boxes Herbet's guaranteed 5-gr. soluble quinine pessaries, retail at 2s. per box; what offers, for part or lot? BAKER'S DRUG STORES, 161 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London.

SHARES.

Shares for sale.—See Miscellaneous column (p. 73).

60 Kent's preference shares. 228/19, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Part of set of chemist's fittings, shop-rounds, drawers, &c. "S," 155 King Street, Hammersmith.

Two show-jars (sulphur yellow, magnesia white), gilt covers, 30 in. high, good condition; 2 mahogany stands, want doing up; sell very cheap. GELLATLY, Chemist, Pitlochry.

Handsome set of fixtures for chemist's shop, 12 ft. long, 9 ft. high, consisting of 6 cupboards at bottom, 50 drawers, with glass labels and lock-up chest, all with glass knobs, 3 sets of shelves above, with 4 x 3 in. figured mirrors, mahogany fronts; as new; to quick buyer, £12; cost £40. SPOOR, Bank Chambers, Bishop Auckland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dental chairs (secondhand), cheap. MESSRS. DENT, 120 Greyhound Lane, Streatham.

Shop-rounds (unlabelled), 42 40-oz. (N.M.), 12 20-oz. (N.M.); 5-grain pill-machine. OAIN, 32 Old Steine, Brighton.

Trusses, ordinary, slightly soiled, 9 left, 9 right, cost 14s. per doz.; 6 double, cost 21s.; what offers? OAIN, 32 Old Steine, Brighton.

Bargain.—2 gross boat-shape feeders, each in box, complete fittings, 60s. the lot; 5 gross tooth-powder decorated tins, 30s. the lot; 2 pill-machines, 30s. each. L. BISHOP, 159 Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

Show-cases.—Superior quality, mahogany, bent front, 17 in. x 8 in. deep x 14 high, filled with leading lines; cost 57s.; whole offered as advertisement for 35s., cash. BARNETT & Co., Perfumers, Birmingham. No chemist should miss this opportunity.

27 1s. thermometers, cost 7s., price 4s. doz.; 6 doz. 4d. Wembley fruit essences, 1s. 6d. doz.; 50 doz. 6d. Crawshaw's dyes, various colours, 2s. doz. any quantity; 6 2s. 6d. Jolly's Duchess pills, 12s. doz.; 5½ lbs. pulv. rhei, E.L., opt., 2s. 2d. lb.; 8 ½-lb. btle. pulv. iodoformi, 12s. lb.; 5 gals. Norwegian cod-liver oil (1902), 17s. gal.; 6½ gals. ditto (old), 9s. gal.; 7 oz. argent. nit. fused, 1s. 6d. oz.; 3 lbs. ol. succini rect., 1s. lb. "CHEMIST," 5 Lower Downs Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

WANTED.

Old electric lamps and scrap platinum. F. ROWSELL, 9 Derwent Grove, E. Dulwich.

Attfield's "Chemistry," latest edition. State price, DERWENT, 54 Regent Street, Belfast.

Up-to-date 5 x 4 camera; good lens. WARD, Chemist, Grove Street, New Ferry, Birkenhead.

Check-till (secondhand); O'Brien or any first-class maker. Dimensions and full particulars, DAWES, Hastings.

Moulds for 30-gr. suppositories, 60-gr. pessaries, 2½-in. bougies. Lowest price to "W. H.," 116 Ebury Street, London, S.W.

Set of dental forceps, latest Squire, Martindale, "Veterinary Counter Practice," and "Pharmaceutical Formulas." "G. D.," Chemist, Cilfynydd, Pontypridd.

"The Chemist and Druggist" for the following years, complete (bound or unbound): 1864, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1880, 1886, and 1892. Send price to "S. B.," Office of this Paper.